NOVEMBER 1, 1947

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 63, NO. 9 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Speechless Government

IN Ottawa people are planning as they have not planned since the early days of the war. The encouraging thing is that, whereas a few weeks ago all the talk was of restrictions—how we could conserve our U.S. dollar supplies and what we could go without in the way of imports—now the talk is all about expansion—how we can produce goods at home that we have up to now bought in the United States and how we can earn more dollars by increasing our exports in the right directions.

But planning can go on too long. If part of the plans are for food conservation and increased exports to Britain and Europe, our delay may be literally a matter of life and death to people across the Atlantic.

For weeks, ever since Mr. Abbott came back from England, the country has been waiting for some speech from him or from the Prime Minister telling us about our dollar situation, our link with the Marshall Plan, and the future of our trade. Every day that goes by increases the uneasiness and uncertainty and every day the country spends a couple of million more U. S. dollars.

Is the delay due to the care and constructive thought that members of the Cabinet are lavishing on the problem, or simply to their unwillingness to face the facts? The press, the public, and even Mr. King's loyal opposition have been extremely patient, but the time has come for action. What we want is a full statement both of the problem and of the government's remedies. A stirring brush-off from Mr. King, just as he hurries off to the Royal Wedding, will not be acceptable.

The Political Arm

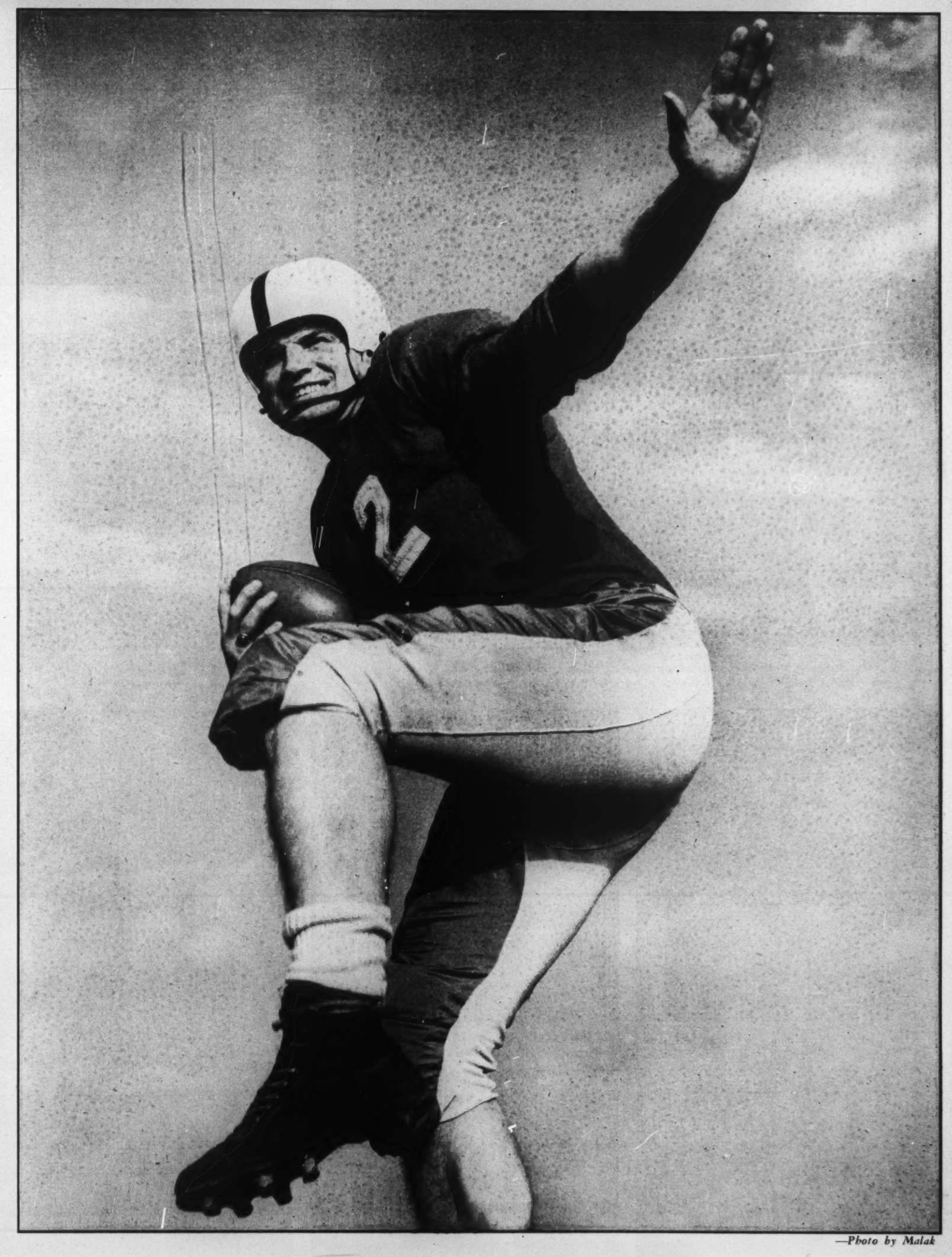
THE Canadian Congress of Labor has re-endorsed the political party called the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation as "the political arm of Labor." This means that in Canada Labor, so far as it is represented by the Congress, officially believes in the abolition (gradual no doubt but eventually complete) of the profit motive and of private enterprise, and its replacement by some form of state enterprise, with no element of competition or profit. The achievement of that abolition is the avowed aim of the C.C.F., in spite of its having refused so far to include the word "Socialist" in its title for fear of alienating the farmer vote.

We do not believe the great majority of the members of the Canadian Congress of Labor have seriously considered the consequences of having the state as their sole employer, or have any real desire to bring that condition about. They have been carried away by the claptrap of the "class war" doctrine—which the C.C.F. actually preaches just as vigorously if less ferociously than the Communists — and they have come to the conclusion that the old parties are dominated by the "capitalists" and that the "capitalists" are their enemies. What they actually want is a Labor party, not a Socialist party,—a party that will fight the capitalists but not abolish them, just as they conceive the old parties to have been generally against Labor but not anxious to reduce it to slavery. They want their class, as a class, to be the dominant political power in the country. Whether when it is dominant they will want it to establish state socialism is another matter.

What they fail to realize is that a Government dominated by a single class can never

(Continued on Page Five)

It's November, and the rugby chips are down. This is Tony Golab, veteran plunging halfback of Ottawa Roughriders. His return to pre-war form after recovering from serious service wounds could be deciding factor in Interprovincial Rugby Union finals against Toronto Argonauts which open in Ottawa Nov. 12.



—Photo by Malak

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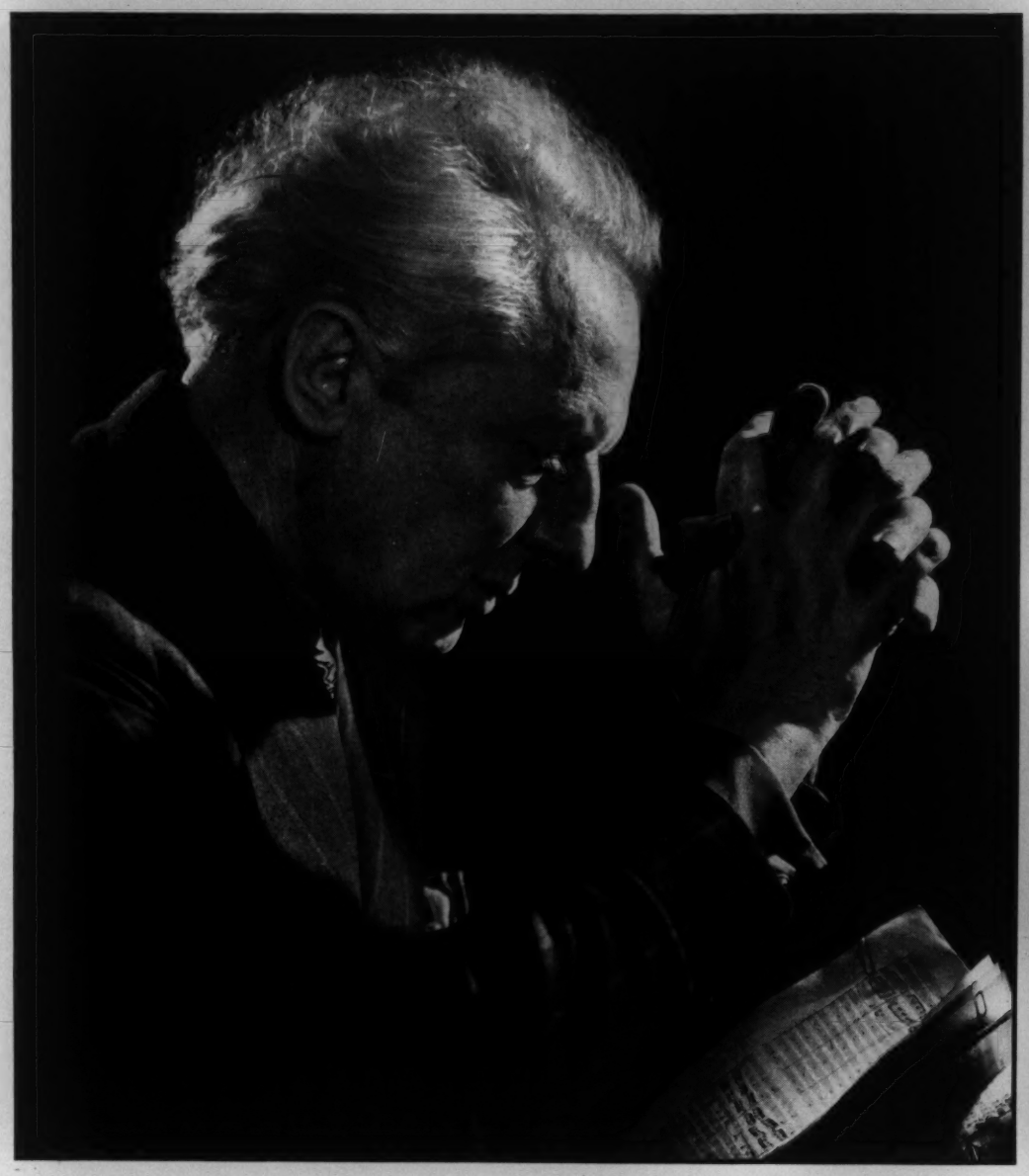
When Musical Greats Become Temperamental,



Conductor Leopold Stokowski insisted on a portrait that would not show his "overplayed" hands. To get this one Karsh spent an hour taking pictures he didn't want.

Jeannette MacDonald sent Madame Karsh flowers for missing first appointment.

Heifetz refused to play his violin but talked about his hobby—photography.

By Yousuf Karsh

NOTHING could have been more challenging than to have concurrent assignments to photograph people with such divergent interests—the Captains of Industry, Film Stars and Musicians. And of the three groups I found the musicians the most interesting.

One night around 1.30 a.m., just as I had nicely gone to sleep, Artur Rubinstein, in Ottawa for a concert, called for an appointment. It was arranged for 10 a.m. next day. But right from the start at the studio Rubinstein had made up his mind to be difficult. He hated to be photographed; he never looked well this way or that way. In fact, the clash of personalities was giving off sparks all around. Rubinstein even greeted my wife in voluble French thus: "Your husband, but your husband . . . he is a vampire." Then the soothing-down process began. An afternoon session was arranged, which was just as peaceful as the first had been tempestuous. When Rubinstein called to see the proofs, what a transformation! A child with his first Christmas tree couldn't have been any happier. Later in New York I heard that Artur Rubinstein had told some of his friends that *he* had discovered me.

STOKOWSKI was the complete antithesis of Rubinstein. He knows the value of a good portrait; also he is not altogether unaware of his good looks. I stressed the fact that I would like him to wear a white shirt for his portrait. He turned up in a green suit, green shirt and green tie. Oh, well, the final arrangements camouflaged everything. One of the things he had insisted upon was that I must not show his hands; they had been greatly "overplayed". Now Stokowski wouldn't be himself without those hands and I spent a whole hour taking pictures I didn't want, to get the one I did—hands included. But when I submitted that single photograph to him, he wrote on the back, "Karsh, this is wonderful!"

Remembering Sir Thomas Beecham's concert in Ottawa a few years ago, where

Yehudi Menuhin posed for his portrait under barrage of Landowska's comments.

Canadian contralto Portia White so impressed Karsh he reduced his usual fee.

Gladys Swarthout is almost as famed for her beautiful clothes as for her fine mezzo-soprano voice. She sang a thank-you song after posing for the above.

Wanda Landowska is a great harpsichordist but a restless picture subject.

Pierre Monteux, San Francisco Symphony director, can beat time with moustache.

The Camera Artist Meets The Extra Challenge

Reginald Stewart, Baltimore Symphony conductor, formerly led Toronto Proms.

Lauritz Melchior's wife teased the big Wagnerian tenor about bobby-sox fans.

When Karsh admired James Melton's tie, the exuberant Met tenor presented it, turned up his coat collar and ran into girl admirers waiting outside.

his hissing and temper annoyed me tremendously, I had concluded that he might not be the easiest person to get along with and was prepared to tell my assistant at any time to pack up and we would leave—only to meet a polished gentleman, full of anecdotes and suavity. Nor with Pierre Monteux was there any demonstration of temperament. He is just the kind papa one hears about and at once you feel the great kindness of the man. Photographically he is not an easy subject. He is small and corpulent, and though his hair is black his large moustache is completely white—a mystery to him.

When I went to photograph Madame Wanda Landowska with Yehudi Menuhin, the latter had just returned from Europe. There were so many things she wanted to talk about that I could not get her attention and poor Menuhin was torn between his respect for the great harpsichordist and his desire to comply with my wishes. I barely managed to make the picture of the two together.

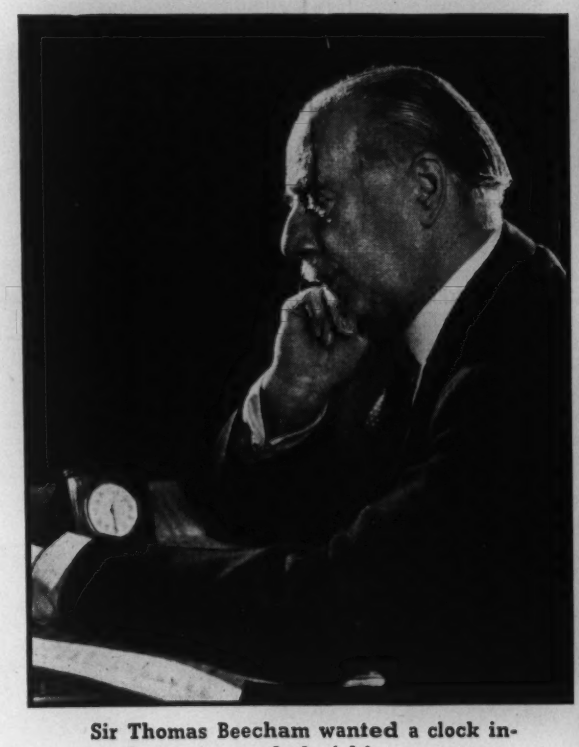
MARIAN ANDERSON on the other hand was most cooperative. I had photographed her many years ago and had happy recollections of the truly simple, Christian woman. This time in her country home, Mariana Farm, we had chosen the gowns and were progressing rather satisfactorily; yet something was lacking. Then her accompanist arrived. I whispered to him, "Please play 'The Crucifixion'." Marian Anderson's eyes became liquid and she began humming the favorite spiritual to herself. At the end I clicked the shutter. I am very fond of this portrait.

For another Negro singer, the young Canadian Portia White, I quoted a much lower price than the usual one. She came to my hotel to sit for the portrait. I felt that undoubtedly she was living on a shoe-string but though young she was quite up to all the tricks of the finished concert artist. She has a beautiful voice, glorious eyes, a sweet personality, and all the sincerity in the world. That day I gave of my best and took untold pains.

Dashing James Melton was sheer fun to photograph. When I complimented him on his tie, he said, "Yes, it's sharp, isn't it? You shall have it." Then I asked him to sing to get an idea of his expressions. As full of life as a schoolboy, he very nicely obliged, at intervals singing these words to the various tunes, "You're a fool, Melton, you're a fool." The sitting over, he removed his tie and insisted on my accepting it.

The living room of Lauritz Melchior's apartment was so cluttered with the mementoes of a long and glorious singing career that we had to use a corner of the dining room. Melchior is rather temperamental and because of his bulk not easy to pose. After his very good looking wife had begged me, "Please, please, make one for my husband's *bobby-socks*," Melchior flung down a book which he was holding.

Gladys Swarthout belongs to a set of women who have the wisdom to appear in the clothes which are most becoming to them. They adopt a certain style and stick to it. With Miss Swarthout it means long, flowing, full-skirted gowns, with renaissance sleeves—all this encasing a personality radiant with life and graciousness. Miss Swarthout sang only after the sitting was finished, which in a way is a greater compliment than to sing by request.



Sir Thomas Beecham wanted a clock included as a symbol of his promptness.

HALFWAY through a sitting, Jeannette MacDonald expressed regrets for having cancelled the appointment of the day before. That afternoon upon returning to our hotel, Madame Karsh was welcomed with an exquisite bouquet and a delightfully written note of apology.

Jascha Heifetz refused to play while I photographed him, preferring to discuss photography. I was delighted to know that he is familiar with many of the classic processes. He welcomed the suggestion of being portrayed as the arranger of music sitting at the piano.

When Reginald Stewart, one of Canada's own sons, arrived at the Ottawa studio at 6 o'clock for his appointment, he was two hours late; his bus had been delayed. His concert was at 8.30 that night; portraits had to be made; he had to dress and, I hoped, have time to eat a bite. He is an arresting personality, with that very intellectual look and very long, sensitive hands. There were so many things we could have talked about but I wanted portraits, and the time ran out much too fast.

Musicians as a class, I discovered, are more poised and have a really greater sense of drama than even film stars.

Rubinstein had always hated being photographed until Karsh took this.

Marian Anderson had been humming a spiritual when the shutter clicked.

Pianist Vladimir Horowitz was cooperative but nervous, blinked his eyes and talked at crucial moments, and gave Karsh some problems in posing.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Better Public Relations Needed to Present Views of Nurses

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

E. NORMAN SMITH, trustee and chairman of the Ottawa Civic Hospital, rightly gives praise to Miss Charlotte Whitton's excellent articles on Nursing (S.N., Sept. 6 and 13) and he has contributed some good ideas of his own (S.N., Oct. 11).

However, I take issue with him on some points. First, neither laymen nor the medical profession fully understand the complexities of nursing today, and tend to over-simplify the remedies. The nurses themselves need better public relations techniques in order to present their views sympathetically. We are much concerned lest nursing, which we ourselves have struggled so to raise to its present high standard, reverts to the type found in the days of Sairey Gamp and her ilk, if undermined by the use of unlicensed, unsupervised, partially trained women, as is becoming the situation today.

The Canadian Nurses' Association has the "welfare of the general public" more at heart than is realized, and is not just thinking of preserving nursing prestige, or a form of union closed-shop. But unfortunately, measures to overcome this are not at present just at our command, due to various factors.

For instance, some members of the medical profession have the conceit to think that they can sufficiently train and supervise these women themselves in various important nursing procedures, after one easy lesson on the job! But it is the registered nurse who, too often, has to be called in to clean up the ensuing damage, with small thanks from the doctor, at that. Therefore, I agree with Mr. Smith in the usefulness of the trained practical nurse, but stipulate that it should be only under some form of supervision by registered nurses, not the medical profession. These women could be very helpful in certain chronic cases, convalescent units, sanatoria, etc., releasing the highly trained, skilled, registered nurse for the acutely ill medical and post-operative cases, whether in the hospital or home.

My second point: Mr. Smith seems to have insufficient understanding of the extra training absolutely required for public health nurses, when he lumps them together with his proposed Grade 2 nurse. The three years' training in an approved hospital is just the basic beginning; and the value of post-graduate university training in this specialized field, which challenges not only the technical training of the nurse, but her teaching ability, her resourcefulness without the comfort of hospital supervisors or equipment, her sociological and philosophical knowledge and outlook relating to community work, also other broader issues beyond the narrower ken of the hospital field, can best be appreciated by those nurses who have had the advantage of this extra training. Granted, some limited use can be made of the Grade 2 nurse here, but not as generally as Mr. Smith implies.

Apropos of this, hospital boards could help somewhat in the training and staffing problem by requesting that the medical staff learn to be "gentlemen, as well as doctors," and practise self-control in the matter of unnecessary sarcasm, bad language, rudeness, etc., shown too often to the nursing staff. The intelligent, independent young woman of today does not consider that such treatment is a fundamental part of hospital discipline at all, and resents such out-of-date personnel methods. Also, some members of the medical profession still regard "ethics" as mainly the observance of blind loyalty to the doctor first, and to the patient second, no matter what mistake he may have committed, and of which the nurse is most painfully aware. The nurses have more controls and checks on their individual members' misbehavior or malpractice, "inside the profession", than is realized.

Moncton, N.B. REGISTERED NURSE

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established Dec., 1887

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of British Empire $3.00 a year; $5.00 for two years; $7.00 for three years. All other countries, $1.00 for each year to be added to these prices. Newsstand price 10c a copy.

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

MONTREAL ..... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER ..... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK ..... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

E. R. Milling - Business Manager
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Vol. 63, No. 9 Whole No. 2850

Critical Ministers

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE has been some criticism of statements made by a certain Canadian Government minister regarding the Socialist Government in England (S.N. Oct. 11). On a visit to California recently, the Socialist Premier of Saskatchewan was reported to have made this statement: "The best thing England ever did for India was when she pulled out of that country". Many Canadians were righteously angry upon hearing of this callous uncalled for statement. When it comes to criticizing other forms of government the Socialists are no shrinking violets so why all the fuss over this matter?

Following along the lines of Mr. Logier's recommendation. Mr. Douglas could also be advised to stay in his own province and put his own house in order.

Prince Albert, Sask. J. WILLIAMS

Russia's Penal System

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

DON'T you think Dr. Watson Kirkconnell could have foregone his private war with Soviet Russia (S.N., Oct. 18) sufficiently long to have looked at our unjust and inequitable Canadian penal system, where men are condemned to outmoded and unhealthy institutions (see the Archambault Report)? He makes no mention of Russia's parallel to the Borstal system (now being lately copied on a small scale in Ontario), nor does he seem to recall that men are sentenced in Canada to several years of hard labor in a penitentiary for stealing as little as seven cents, while a broker who steals twenty thousand dollars gets off with a suspended sentence and a fine (two recent Canadian cases, as an example.) Canada's penal system and methods of administering punishment are a world-wide disgrace; Canada's mental hospitals are sometimes cesspools of sadism.

Much of Dr. Kirkconnell's alleged "material" was exposed several years ago as forgeries, in which I believe he was duped. But I am much more concerned with the fact that as able a man as Dr. Kirkconnell refuses to pick the mote out of his own eye before seeking the beam in another's. The same energy on his part might help in the desperately-needed reform of our petty Canadian criminals, who, under our degrading penal systems, cannot help but become full-fledged criminal liabilities to the State (which presumably includes Dr. Kirkconnell).

Pickering, Ont. HORACE BROWN

Socialist Gleanings

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AFTER years of diligent search for a consistent and workable definition of Socialism, I give up and sadly conclude, to paraphrase Spinoza, that Socialism is simply a refuge for ignorance. The last straw which broke the back of my camel, was that Bible of British Socialism, the London *New Statesman & Nation*, which contained in its issue of Sept. 13, the following remarks which I tie to a few of the cardinal tenets of the "faith":

Nationalization: "But the ugly fact remains that no economist can show the way to make the British Isles a sound business concern. Yet by equating Socialism with nationalization we fool ourselves with the idea that internal reconstruction combined with a manipulation of foreign trade can see us through."—R. H. Crossman.

Planning: "It was found that radar devices, which were efficient and foolproof in the lab, did not respond as they should on location. There it was found that nice tidy calculations were all tangled up by variables—the human factors."—Ritchie Calder.

Teamwork: "Rumors of a Cabinet reconstruction leave me cold. The lack of a coherent policy has been largely due to the strength of Departmental Ministers at the periphery, and the weakness at the centre. He (Attlee) might, for instance, induce a really notable national figure like Lord Louis Mountbatten, to join his team."—Kingsley Martin.

And to think that recently there emanated from the C.C.F. Ivory Tower at Ottawa, a pontifical pronouncement that the banks were first on the list for nationalization!

Vancouver, B.C. W. DIAMOND

Pro-Arab but Not Pro-Nazi

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HEARTILY agree with Mr. Ben Nobleman that "it is about time Canadians were better informed on the Palestine situation" (S.N., Sept. 27) but I also strongly disagree on the basis he has chosen to put forth his argument. Mr. Nobleman refers to the Palestine terrorists as "a handful of power-mad degenerates not supported by the majority of the Jews in Palestine, Canada and the U.S." The terrorists are reported to be backed by a large percentage of the Jews the world over. It has been reported that the British High Commissioner for Palestine called upon the Jewish agency and the Jewish population of Palestine to quell terrorist activities and to declare their stand against terrorism but they flatly refused and replied that "Jews will not betray Jews." Financial support comes from many Jews in Canada and especially in the U.S. May it not escape Mr. Nobleman's attention that the thousands of Jews who are running against the British blockade to get into Palestine did not pay their own fares. The tins of U.N.R.R.A. food hurled at British troops were paid for by charitable Canadians and Americans.

For his attack on the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem Mr. Nobleman has been reading Zionist propaganda and biased newspaper reports. The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem is not a war criminal as he took no part in fighting the Allies. As an Arab leader who had witnessed his country and homeland being handed over to a collection of foreign elements under the protection of refugees, he acted as every loyal Britisher or American would act under the same circumstances—namely to protect his own people. This was debated in the British House of Commons, whose members, I am sure, are better judges than your correspondent. The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem is neither pro-German nor pro-British, but he is pro-Arab.

Montreal, Que. NAJEEB S. SHIBLEY

Passing Show

MR. BRACKEN says that, in the York-Sunbury bye-election, the cards were stacked against him. And so were the votes.

•

The British Labor Government is planning to nationalize the production of gas. At last the Members of Parliament will be able to discuss a matter in which they are all experts.

•

Survey shows that 75 per cent of women in grocery stores buy items which they did not plan to buy. The other 25 per cent just plan to buy everything they like the looks of anyhow.

•

The British Home Fleet is to be reduced to one cruiser and four destroyers. Be it never so humble . . .

•

Mr. Petrillo's musicians will play no more for recordings and transcriptions. Which should lead to a great boom in recordings and transcriptions made by musicians in other countries outside the range of Mr. Petrillo's orders.

•

Villain in the Piece?

Elmore Philpott says he has been telling the Americans that the people of Canada "do not intend to make another Belgium of their country." Right enough; but whom is Mr. Philpott casting for the role of the invader?

•

British Columbia is getting all the immigration it wants without any foreigners, merely by the westward movement of Canadians, says its Finance Minister. Sounds as though that might be leaving room for some foreigners in the other provinces.

"Children Her Only Worry After Shooting Husband" says a headline. Perhaps the children are a bit worried too.

•

Abstention from church-going is not due to hard pews, says a Canadian clergyman. Well, it might be the ban on smoking.

•

Mr. Petrillo should take over the actors, and persuade them that they are making their own competition by playing for the movies.

•

In Palestine the evil that mandates do seems pretty sure to live after them.

•

In Montreal a man has been charged with counterfeiting a birth certificate. Is there no limit to what the Province of Quebec will do to keep up its birth-rate?

•

Three Little Pigs

A Canadian Press report of a bank robbery in Winnipeg says "police believe entry to the vault was gained by the use of explosives because of the fragments of brick blown around the bank." Our own theory is that the robbers huffed and puffed until they blew the thing down.

•

We hesitate to say that the police should never use firearms, but perhaps they should fire once in the air first so that all innocent bystanders may drop to the ground.

•

Canada is in for serious trouble if prices continue to rise, says Gilbert Jackson. Yes, and after they have fallen a bit Canada will be in for serious trouble if they continue to fall. It's all in the continuing.

•

Lucy says it is absurd to say that this non-representational painting doesn't look like anything. It looks exactly like a piece of kitchen oilcloth after baby has spilt the ketchup bottle.

Latest portrait of Hector McNeil, Ernest Bevin's right-hand man and Britain's Minister of State. The 37-year-old Scot, who turned the world spotlight on himself several weeks ago with his strongly-worded repudiation of Vishinsky's savage attack on the U.S., again made headlines this week by contradicting Russia's charges of warmongering by the western allies. Born in Garelochhead, Dumbartonshire, he attended Glasgow University, and while there represented British universities in debates in Canada, Newfoundland and the United States. He first entered Parliament in 1941 as Labor member for Greenock.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

maintain justice and harmony among all the different classes of society. The Communists, much clearer sighted, do not even pretend to believe that it will; they look for the destruction of all other classes as a result of the triumph of the single class of the Workers and the establishment of the "classless society." We regret the commitment of a large body of Canadian workers to the doctrine that there must be a "political arm of Labor" in the shape of a party which aims to control the government of the nation. If that party should ever come to power we predict that it will either gravely disappoint the expectations of those who are making it their political arm—as the Labor Government of Great Britain is now disappointing those who expected it to govern in the name of organized labor alone — or will tear the country into factions and destroy all hope of unity and concord for many years to come.

What do the farmers of Canada think of being governed by the political arm of Labor? What do the small business men who run their innumerable personal businesses all over the country think of it? What do the professional people think of it? What do the unorganized workers, who are certainly not included in the concept of "Labor" as entertained by the C.C.L., think of it?

The truth is that no party which can possibly attain to power by democratic methods in this country can ever be merely the political arm of Labor, precisely as no political party that ever has attained to power has ever been merely the political arm of Capital. The Communists can aim at governing the country by the political arm of Labor (though it would be the political arm of only a very small fraction of Labor as at present constituted), because they do not have to worry about democratic methods and regard it as perfectly legitimate to seize power by force. But the C.C.L. and the C.C.F. still profess to cling to democracy.

THE OVERSIGHT

EACH thing within my Functional Home's planned space
Answers the architect's *why*, *how*, and *where*,
Except myself. *I've* no excuse or place.
Que diable irai-j' faire dans cette galère?

DAVID BROCK

Prairie Parties

IT MUST be rather nice being a Socialist in Saskatchewan these days, and perhaps even a Social Crediter in Alberta. Every good thing that happens in those provinces—and many good things are happening—can be put to the account of Socialism or Social Credit as the case may be, and every bad thing can be charged to the Dominion Government and its hostility to Socialism or Social Credit as the case may be. That, of course, is why Mr. Gardiner is so desperately anxious to convince the farmers of Saskatchewan, on the strength of the wheat deal, that the Dominion Government is really Agrarian-Socialist at heart, and is moving towards the world-planned economy as fast as the conservatism of the East and the uncooperativeness of the whole-hog Socialists of the C.C.F. will let it. He may get somewhere with that argument too, for in the West he is a very persuasive man.

The two new-party governments have had extraordinary luck, the Social Crediters in never having a chance to enact any Social Credit, and the Socialists in enjoying a period of such prosperity that even a moderate dose of Socialism could not seriously spoil it. Their real difficulties will come when one or the other of them has an opportunity to unite with an old-line party to form a coalition Government in the federal field, an event which will obviously happen as soon as the electors of the nation fail to give a clear majority to any party.

The Socialists will apparently refuse to go into such a coalition, and will have to suffer the obloquy (among their followers) of having had a chance at the fleshpots and refused it. The Social Crediters are much less independent, partly because it is now clear to everybody that their doctrines can be put in operation only in the federal field. It has been generally assumed that in spite of their hatred of "finance" they would join up with the Conservatives if they could make a majority by doing so; but Western federal ministers have lately been emitting utterances which sound like an attempt to imitate the Social Credit noises, and the Liberals might be able to outbid the Conservatives. The trouble is that they will have to run candidates against the Social Crediters and the Conservatives won't; and it is easier to coalesce with a party which did not oppose you in the elections.

DID SOMEONE SAY 'AN INTERNATIONAL FORCE'?

Copyright in All Countries

Tariff Program

FOR the next two weeks the air will be thick with rumors about tariffs. On October 30 the seventeen countries that have been discussing tariffs at Geneva all summer are signing 108 separate trade agreements amongst themselves, but these agreements are not to be announced until November 18.

In the meanwhile, everyone will do well to remember that information parading as "official" is, until that date, suspect. This is especially important to us in Canada, where people read a lot of publications imported from both Britain and the United States. For instance we have before us an influential American weekly claiming, in the name of "official" news, that the tariff deadlock between Britain and the United States has at last been broken "basically on American terms." That will make pleasant reading in the United States. But we have no doubt that British periodicals will be claiming, and with about equal truth, that the deadlock was broken basically on British terms. Canadians will do well to take statements from both sources with a grain of salt.

On November 21 another tariff meeting will begin in Havana. The seventeen-nation meeting in Geneva was only partly concerned with working out agreements between the countries there; it also drew up a draft International Trade Charter, and it is this charter that is to be considered by the larger group in Havana.

A Curious Ban

WE ARE puzzled about Mr. Petrillo's ban on musicians performing music for records. To a certain extent it is true that records constitute competition for live musicians, but they also provide music in innumerable places where live musicians could never be heard. Moreover how can the competition be destroyed? Musicians in other countries, who are less happily situated financially than those of America, will certainly not stop making records for importation into the United States. Also it would seem to be perfectly possible for the American manufacturers of records to build up a staff of musicians of their own, not members of Mr. Petrillo's union, who should be capable of keeping themselves busy making records all the year round if they don't have the Petrillo people working in the same field.

Mr. Petrillo, it is true can call on a lot of other unions to aid his union in its fight; but can he hope to picket all places where the non-Petrillo records are made, sold or operated? The film and radio unions might refuse to work in any establishment where recorded music is being repeated in a film or broadcast on the air, but who is going to prevent the private owner of a record-playing machine from playing records just because they are "hot" in a different sense from that in which the word has been employed in recent years?

Our own impression is that the dissemination of recorded music in the last forty years has created a vast new public which is avid for "live" music wherever it is possible for it to obtain it, and that this expanded demand for live music has provided jobs for thousands of members of the Musicians' Union who would now be toting bricks up ladders or digging holes for sewer-pipe if the recording instruments had never been invented. If the recording instruments are now to be abolished by the Petrillo ukase we predict that in twenty years North America will be back where it was musically in 1900, with three tolerably good symphony orchestras in place of a hundred, and 99 per cent of the population unaware of the difference between a French horn and a clarinet.

Unfixing Farm Prices

A REPORT from Ottawa tells us that the President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, Mr. H. H. Hannam, described the recent decontrol of feed grain prices as a "staggering blow".

The report continues: "The decontrol move is hitting at the core of Agriculture Minister Gardiner's farm stabilization plan. Feed grains are the basis of virtually all protein farm products and it is claimed that if price fluctuations at the top are to be controlled by long term export contracts, plus a ban on export to the United States, the price of the basic material must be controlled."

Most farm leaders have shouted as loudly as anyone for decontrol of prices. They argued since early in the war that price control was specially burdensome to the farmers. But when decontrol comes, and one price behaves in a way they do not like, it is a "staggering blow".

We do not believe that long term contracts (like our wheat contract with Britain which fixes the *minimum* amount to be exported and a *range* within which prices must be agreed each year) necessarily involve fixing the prices of all the things that the farmers buy; and if that is what the farmers have been led to expect they are going to be very disappointed people.

A Whole Person

THE late Lord Keynes was a very remarkable person, far more remarkable than most of the people who used to read about him in the newspapers realized. He was without question the greatest economist of our times but he was far more than that. He was one of the most brilliant writers in modern England, he was a leading patron of painting, he married one of the finest ballerinas in Europe and greatly assisted in the English revival of ballet, he built the Arts Theatre in Cambridge, he wrote, in addition to many works on political economy, a mathematical book which is a valuable contribution to philosophy, as Bursar of King's College, Cambridge, he guided its finances with great success and he was equally successful as chairman of a large insurance company, he had a farm of his own in which he took a great interest, and in his last few years he was a very distinguished member of the Civil Service, of the House of Lords, and of the Court of the Bank of England.

Since his death a year and a half ago books and articles about him have begun to appear. For economists who want to review and appraise his work, Dr. Seymour Harris of Harvard has produced a most useful symposium under the title "The New Economics" (Ryerson, $6.75). But our readers may be chiefly interested in a group of articles about him by Canadians in the most recent issue of *The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*. Dr. Mabel Timlin of the University of Saskatchewan (herself one of the outstanding scholars on this continent in the field of Keynesian economics) says that he was "perhaps as nearly a whole person as the twentieth century can show us."

Put It Over

THIS week, all across Canada, community drives for the money needed by social service agencies are either at their height or are drawing to a close. The first enthusiasm of the canvassers and organizers is over; the good intentions of some of the givers have slid under the blotter or into the waste paper basket. But the difference between success and failure depends on what happens in the next few days.

Because of the war and the inflation that has followed it, more money is needed than ever before. Higher costs mean that the sights must be raised even to keep the existing services going; and more services are needed as the effects of war emerge in broken homes and neglected children.

Two special words to business executives. First, heads of the campaigns tell us that all of you have been splendid in your business contributions and in helping the canvassers cover your pay-rolls, and for this they thank you; but second, some of your personal gifts have not been nearly as high as they had hoped. If this has been so, give more, give again, to put the drive over the top.

Post Haste

JAMMED in a street car the other day, we found ourselves face to face with one of the advertisements. It was there "By authority of the Hon. Ernest Bertrand, Postmaster General," and advised us to use Air Mail. "Gets there faster," it said.

Since we ourselves, together with other taxpayers, had paid for the advertisement we fell to wondering whether we really wanted to urge ourselves to communicate with ourselves by air mail. We concluded that since we could only send ourselves bad news these days, the later it came the better.

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He did the Devil's Trill with an incomparable vim,
And practised seven hours a day to keep himself in trim,
As all the most exalted artists do.

But yesternight while on his way to Station C.B.C.
To do a spot of Holst for Parker's Bread,
He met a genial clergyman, an eminent D.D.,
Acquainted with his family since 1923,
Who used to pat him gently on the head.

And this is how the good man spoke, in mellow tone and free,
"I've been neglecting you I am afraid.
I hope your parents are as well as they deserve to be.
The town's so big that many friends I very seldom see.
A violin? I didn't know you played!"

J. E. M.

U.S. Big Business Must Help in Recovery of Europe

By FRANK FLAHERTY

Last week President Truman announced that Congress would be summoned into special session on Nov. 17 to deal with "the crisis in Europe" and to provide opportunity for more rapid consideration of the Marshall Plan of long-range aid. A few days earlier at the important Boston Conference on Distribution, U.S. national business leaders, seeming to anticipate a special congressional session, were impressed by the need of a U.S. aid program of the broadest dimensions. Farthest from the idea of Europe being a hopeless "ghost-town", the tenor of the conference was "Don't Sell Europe Short." The U.S. cannot have peace and prosperity, it was agreed, unless there is peace in the world and to get it the U.S. must share its resources and skills.

Delegates like Norman Armour, former U.S. Minister to Canada, and James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, sounded clarion calls to U.S. business heads, pointing out that the aid program was made to order for American enterprise.

Isolationist arguments, should they come up in the special session, will probably receive short shrift, for at the Boston Conference statistics were presented to show that the strain of European aid in the U.S. economy need not be too great—merely a re-arrangement of direction and character of the exports.

THE United States is going to go through with an aid to France program which will have far reaching implications for the world in general and Canada in particular. Within a few weeks, from Washington, a campaign will be launched which will display the same characteristics as the drive which enabled the U.S., once committed to war, to mobilize a super-abundance of munitions, war supplies and fighting men.

The belief that these things are about to happen could not help but be forced on one by attendance last week at the Boston Conference on Distribution. Although not widely known, this is an annual gathering of leaders of fairly big businesses engaged in merchandizing and the distribution of goods generally. It attracted some of the top-flight men in the administration and some of the administration's top-flight advisers as speakers.

These men came with a message and delivered the message with a force and consistency which indicated that the U.S. government is beginning now to mobilize public opinion behind an important aid program, the details of which have been thought out but not completely disclosed.

No Peace Without Sharing

Although stated in different ways by different speakers the message really boils down to the assertion that the U.S. cannot have peace and prosperity unless there is peace in the world and that there cannot be peace throughout the world unless the U.S. shares its resources and skills with those countries still suffering from war-created shortages and disorganization. The emphasis on propaganda indicates an appreciation of the fact that the American people who will have to pay the cost must be sold on the idea but the program goes far beyond that. It involves also the mobilizing of the business brains of the country—a new group of dollar-a-year men will be recruited. It involves savings on certain foods both through voluntary restraint and through the pushing forward of substitute foods.

The man who probably carried the approved message from the White House and the State department was Norman Armour, well-known to Canadians as a former United States minister in Ottawa. Speaking to the subject, "America's Stake in Europe," he said: "I urge you, in the vernacular of the marketplace—'Don't sell Europe short'. We are not being called upon to restore a ghost town that has outlived its usefulness and is destined to become only a museum piece of war ruins and extinct civilizations. We are given an opportunity to invest in the reconstruction of a former thriving and promising community, hard hit disaster but undismayed and determined to regain its place in the sun. Europe is a vast reservoir of energies, skills and cultural values that have contributed magnificently to the progress of the world in the past and can do so again."

Broken and Reset

Mr. Armour touched briefly on the Russian menace but did not place the aid policy on the narrow base of a means of stopping Communism. He said: "The manifesto issued by the recent Warsaw conference of Communist leaders from nine countries is a public avowal of the determination of the Communists to defeat, if possible, the constructive efforts of the nations of Western Europe to regain their health, their self-respect and their ability to lead a good life. Europe was broken once by war and has begun to mend. We fail to see why it should be broken once more, against its will, only in order that it can be reset in a hideous and crippling form.

"The opposition of those who must reduce free peoples to degradation in order to make their own alternative seem attractive by contrast is the most eloquent testimony to the effectiveness of the Marshall approach to European recovery that has yet appeared.

Challenge and Risk

"It also constitutes a deadly serious challenge that the free peoples of the United States and western Europe should recognize and prepare to meet. Such opposition not only puts us on notice that there is risk involved in the democratic program for the salvation of Europe; it tells us plainly that there is an even greater, more alarming risk in *not* initiating that program and pressing it to a successful conclusion."

Mr. Armour set out to gear the program to adventure and pioneering, also appealing to Americans. He said the problem was made to order for American enterprise, called for the imagination, the vision, the forceful action combining idealism and practicality which had made America great, now applied on an international scale.

If Mr. Armour was the chief message carrier from Washington to the American business community by way of this conference he was not without support. Substantially the same ideas were hammered home with somewhat different supporting arguments by President James Bryant Conant of Harvard University; Brigadier General Ken. R. Dyke, formerly chief of Civil Information and Education in Japan under General MacArthur, now vice president of the National Broadcasting Company; Alger Hiss, former state department official now president of

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the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace; Charles Luckman, president of Lever Brothers and now serving as chief of President Truman's Citizens' Food Committee.

President Conant laid down a sort of basic philosophy to enable recipients of the message to fit it into their concepts of U.S. history, social organization and hopes for the future, but did not neglect to say that the very survival of the United States as a distinctive community was contingent on the pursuit of "imaginative and bold policies at home and abroad."

Equality of Opportunity

Briefly, Conant's argument was that while the U.S. shared many ideals and institutions with Great Britain and the democracies of Western Europe, it had one thing which was distinctive, a general acceptance of the ideal of "equality of opportunity". It was the only great national state which did not arise in military conquest. It had grown by the expansion of a fluid society over a rich and empty continent. There was no notion of an aristocracy entitled to rule by birth anywhere in the American tradition. If equality of opportunity did not exist in fact, it was none the less an ideal which was important, and it was easy to see whether the nation was moving towards it or away from it.

"This concept (equality of opportunity) may well represent an exportable commodity sorely needed by the other democracies of the world today," he said. "There is considerable reason to believe that the absence of this idea in France and Italy, for example, has in no small measure been responsible for the large inroads of communistic philosophy and the subsequent sympathy with Soviet foreign policy. To the degree that we can demonstrate in the next few years that this unique American ideal is no mere myth or legend we may both contribute to the stability of other nations and forward our own democracy along its historic path."

General Dyke who put completion of the job of establishing democracy in Japan as equal to the feeding of Europe as requisites for long-term peace predicted failure in either task would mean war. "Tons of food now or thousands of American lives in the future. It looks like a bargain to me." Mr. Hiss came up with statistics to prove that the strain of European aid on the American economy need not be too great, that there need be no actual increase in the total volume of American exports, merely a rearrangement of the direction and character of the exports.

Mr. Luckman, the top food conservation planner, was to have made a speech but was called to Washington and left a message:

Hunger and Danger

"It is an immutable law that hunger breeds chaos; chaos breeds desperation and desperate men are dangerous men. We cannot have peace and prosperity here with chaos and desperation abroad any more than we can have peace on one side of the ocean and war on the other . . . . Our country has embarked on a nation-wide voluntary food conservation program. We know it can work and believe it will work. It will work more effectively and more quickly if Americans are helped to realize that it must work."

The reason all this was spread on the record at Boston was that the unique institution the "Boston Conference on Distribution" afforded a straight path for the administration's message into the minds of a big section of the business leaders of the United States. The conference has been going for 19 years, passes no resolutions, has no membership or constitution, is open to anyone who wishes to attend to listen or to take part in discussions although there is little in the nature of debate. The speakers are hand-picked in advance for their competence in the fields the committee chooses to open up.

It is sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston University College of Business Administration and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It has a national advisory council of about 60 business executives, educationists, economists, newspapermen drawn from all parts of the United States and an international advisory council containing people of the same calibre in Canada, Britain, France, Belgium, Switzerland the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden. It is a forum for the exchange of information rather than a policy-making or interest-protecting body. The information exchange takes place not only at the conference but through the publication of a verbatim report which is in such high demand that its sale provides sufficient revenue to finance the conference, apart from executive work which is not paid for.

Over the past year and continuing into the future an informal Canadian Committee has been exploring the possibility of establishing a Canadian counterpart of the Conference, is still undecided on whether such a project is feasible or whether the more active Canadian participation in the meeting at Boston involving the regular treatment of Canadian subjects might not be more useful.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Upset of Two Political Traditions If Mr. St. Laurent Became P.M.

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

POLITICAL commentators have been choosing a successor to Mr. Mackenzie King for a good many years, and he is still there in the Prime Minister's office, looking and acting as though he could go on triumphing over his political enemies indefinitely. At one time, it was decided by the political soothsayers that the next in line was Hon. Ernest Lapointe, at another, it was Hon. Charles Dunning, and at still another, it was predicted that Colonel J. L. Ralston or J. L. Ilsley was the obvious man. This sort of thing has made the earnest debate of the past eighteen months as to whether Douglas Abbott, or Brooke Claxton, or Paul Martin, or J. G. Gardiner or someone else was "next in line" rather academic. And yet the speculation does not die.—indeed, as the months go by, it must inevitably increase in intensity.

There is a big decision to be made by the party and by the Canadian people some day before so very long. The personality of the man sitting in the Prime Minister's office is a matter of profound and continuous concern to the Canadian people. There are limits to his powers, but no one should underestimate how much damage can be done by a weak or ill-advised Prime Minister and how much strength is provided in critical times by a moral and intellectual giant.

If the Liberal party was obviously "on the skids," it would not matter so much who looked like being the Liberal leader a few months or a few years from now. But the recent by-elections and the samples of public opinion so far don't suggest the immediate emergence of any alternative government, so that the next Liberal leader may very well be the next Prime Minister of Canada for a considerable length of time.

Recent developments begin to suggest that when Mr. Mackenzie King does lay aside his mantle—and there are increasing bits of quasi-evidence that this will be in 1948—the strongest contender will be a man who had no political ambitions, who did not enter political life at all until he was nearly sixty years of age, and who even a few months ago was determined to get away as soon as possible and return to his law practice. That man is, of course, the Rt. Hon. Louis Stephen St. Laurent, Minister of External Affairs.

There is no clear-cut announcement from Mr. St. Laurent that he has made the irrevocable decision to stay in public life until the end. But events have been conspiring against his wish to go back to private life. For one thing he has made such an outstanding success of every task given him since 1941 that the Prime Minister, the Cabinet and the party will move heaven and earth to induce him to stay. Another is that Canada has been elected to a seat on the Security Council for a two-year term, and that Mr. St. Laurent's conscience and sense of public duty would at least keep him in office until that term had expired. And before it has, the Liberals, it seems, will be polling for a new leader. Can he escape the destiny which is weaving its strands about him every day?

It is one of the ironies of success that those who strive hardest for it are often doomed to continuous and final disappointment, while it sometimes arrives unsought and even unwelcomed by others. If Louis Stephen St. Laurent becomes Prime Minister of Canada no one will be more surprised—or rather no one would have had less reason to think from the course of his earlier life that he would get within even hailing distance of such an eminence.

Arts of Public Cultivation

There are two factors traditionally against him as a popular success. No Canadian statesman ever entered public life so late and still climbed to the top. And no one before ever became Prime Minister without some interest and experience in the arts of public cultivation. But events now seem destined to disprove both of the traditions, that a man must get into public life when he is young, and that he must be something of a demagogue to scale the heights.

Mr. St. Laurent is a shy, modest man who shrinks from some of the coarser and noisier aspects of campaigning and electioneering. His election managers in 1945 were worried about him. What kind of an impression would this studious, scholarly barrister make on the mob? Especially when his opponents were past-masters in the arts of mass persuasion. There was even some idea of inducing Mr. St. Laurent to plead pressure of other business at San Francisco and elsewhere and to make no more than a token appearance in Quebec City. Quebec East, it is true, was a historic Liberal stronghold, but then it had been represented by such eminent orators and consummate politicians as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe. Would this unassuming, comparatively new figure in the political world be able to take on his tough realistic opponents and squeeze through?

You remember the answer. The modest, scholarly lawyer gave his opponents the worst trimming in the history of the riding, and piled up a majority higher than Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe had ever dreamed of. This one experience should forever dispose of the idea that because Mr. St. Laurent is not a demagogue he lacks personal magnetism. Actually he is one of the most engaging personalities in the public life of this century.

There is no secret about Mr. Mackenzie King's own personal inclinations in the matter of Liberal leadership. He has always regarded as one of his major tasks in life the building of a strong bridge between the two cultures and languages of this country. He took over the job from Sir Wilfrid Laurier; indeed, the final deciding factor in his election as Liberal leader at the 1919 convention was that he had been true to Laurier Liberal principles during the First Great War in a way which none of the other three candidates for Liberal leadership had. This gave Mackenzie King the Liberal leadership in 1919, and nothing would please him better than that at the end of his active political life he could hand over the reins of government to another great man from the province of Quebec.

"Caretaker" Period

If the next Liberal leader is Mr. St. Laurent, the party will be led by a much older man than Mackenzie King was when he took over the post in 1919. Mr. King was then 45; Mr. St. Laurent is now 65—only eight years younger than the present Prime Minister. In a sense it would be a "caretaker" interim period while some much younger Liberal was being groomed. But it might be a most constructive interim period during which Canada would win new laurels in its international relations abroad, and during which the two cultures of Canada might be brought to a better understanding of one another.

I had the good fortune to know the present Minister of External Affairs rather well some years before he had any idea of entering public life at all. In 1937 he was chosen one of the two senior counsel of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. He travelled with us on a number of our tours to provincial capitals. We heard him day after day examining those who appeared before the Commission. We sat down at meals with him, attended meetings of the Commission at which he acted as counsel, walked back and forth with him to the sessions of the Commission, and so on. Quite apart from his extraordinary gifts as advocate, as minister, and as national representative, Mr. St. Laurent is a most charming, sincere, honest, cultured and generally attractive personality. If he does get the call to the highest post a parliamentary democracy has to offer any man, it will be strictly on his merits.

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WAR SERVICE RECORDS

THE service documents of the approximately 2,000,000 veterans of all world wars in which Canada has participated have been transferred to the Department of Veterans Affairs by the Department of National Defence.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Truman's Leadership Rating Less; Eisenhower's Is Still Increasing

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE special session of Congress called by President Truman for November 17 will crystallize some of the 1948 presidential campaign issues. From all indications, inflation and foreign policy will be among them. The session will present a preview of battles to come during the next year and will probably smoke out additional contenders for the G.O.P. nomination, now being officially sought by Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Former Governor Harold Stassen of Minnesota.

Democrats are wondering today if President Truman did the right thing in calling the session. He had previously decided to leave it up to Republican-controlled Congressional committees who visited Europe during the summer to decide if the extraordinary session was necessary.

Despite all those glowing poll figures showing the Democrats are once more back in public favor after the disastrous setback which lost them Congress a year ago, party stalwarts are genuinely concerned that President Truman has suffered a relapse of "hoof-in-mouth disease." Remember those press conference boners he pulled 12 months ago when his popularity sunk to a record 32 below? He recovered from the ailment and his stock, according to the pollsters, is back up to 54. However, his last press conference showed a disturbing reversal to the old ailment.

No. 1—Mr. Truman called price control and rationing "police state methods." Recently his party has been trying to build up a campaign plank based on the theory that the Democrats tried to save price control and rationing, but were balked by the Republicans, thus bringing on today's runaway prices.

No. 2—Mr. Truman contended that the U.S. normally exports one third of its grain. The Agriculture Department corrected this statistical blunder by confessing that the country rarely exports this amount.

No. 3—About this same time, the Luckman food saving committee wanted the distillers to spread their grain saving over a long period so that they wouldn't have to shut down. Mr. Truman insisted that they close up for 60 days, and it was estimated the move put 75,000 men out of work.

The fact is that the strain of holding the highest office in the land is beginning to show on Mr. Truman. He is definitely aging. His hair is whiter. He has lost that spontaneous willingness to take on any press conference questioner. True you see him early of a morning, accompanied only by three Secret Servicemen, taking a brisk morning stroll far from the White House. He continues to give a full day's work to White House affairs, rising early and working late. Many citizens admire him as "plain American" but he has many other critics who are less friendly and accuse him of lack of real leadership.

This is a time when Americans are beginning to clamor for leadership. Any wavering on Mr. Truman's part won't help his cause any. There is a growing belief that General Eisenhower has that genuine talent for leadership that the nation needs, but he is too smart a strategist to show any desire for the Presidency. It is being bandied about that the former allied commander could win, hands down, from any opponent, on either the Republican or Democratic ticket, although there are no polls to back this up.

Fear of a Draft?

The Republican contenders would have just as much to fear from an Eisenhower draft as the Democratic leadership. While Messrs. Taft and Stassen were giving out hints this week of a coalition possibility—construed as a move to head off Tom Dewey—there was conjecture that General "Ike" could outrun the whole field.

Early Candidate Stassen contends that Eisenhower hasn't much chance because he hasn't espoused any program, but this is considered to be wishful thinking.

There's a school of thought here that actually none of the declared or undeclared candidates from either party — with the lone exception of General Eisenhower — are really acceptable to the majority of Americans. It is believed that one or other might bag a majority of votes from electors voting a party ticket, but not on their personal strength.

It is something like heresy for liberal columnist Lowell Mellett to admit a Democrat isn't doing so well, but he confesses that, despite the polls, Harry Truman isn't completely the people's choice at the moment. He recalls a story of his early reporting days when riding a stagecoach on a Western mountain trail.

The bearded driver was troubled about the state of the nation and said he wasn't satisfied with President Taft. Then he remarked: "Now when Teddy (Roosevelt) was President, you could just leave everything to him and not have to worry."

Mr. Mellett comments on this anecdote: "That's the kind of President the people would like today. They'd like to stop worrying, and General Eisenhower appeals to them as the man who could take their worries off their hands."

He further remarks: "Not only have prices taken the pleasure out of prosperity, not only are we frightened by inflation, but war is still in the air. We are worried. We don't know the answers and we are not convinced by the answers that anybody offers. We want a leader."

General Eisenhower has a vociferous but unwelcome supporter in Henry A. Wallace who is now regarded as being after Truman's hide, whether it is by having Eisenhower on the Republican or Democratic ticket. The General promptly discouraged the former vice-president's efforts along this line.

Mr. Wallace's threat to form a third party may not win any laurels or even public office for himself, but it is considered a possibly deciding factor in the 1948 presidential elections. A third party could take away enough Democratic votes to clinch a Republican victory, it is believed.

Democratic sachems have cause for elation on the anniversary of their 1947 debacle. A poll reports that the voters once more have regained faith in the Democratic party to handle the problems of the country. The party is said to be again dominant.

The voters are reported to be pleased with the way Mr. Truman is handling his job. Nevertheless, sensitive party workers don't like it when he shows a reversal to last year's interview trouble. They think back to the unhappy days when he was constantly explaining or restating his stand on issues. Any signs of confusion, they fear, can topple him from today's popularity peak.

Stassen's Campaign

Another big question mark in the as yet unstarted 1948 presidential sweepstakes is the opposition to be expected from Harold E. Stassen, who beat the gun and since last December 17 has been running for president all by himself. He has been campaigning at a pace that would kill any ordinary man. But he says he hasn't even started.

The competitors for occupancy of the White House, apparently, will have similar problems to wrangle over during the campaign. Last year the issues, in order, were: 1) food and clothing and other shortages; 2) labor strife and strikes; 3) foreign policy and relations with Russia. At present, the leading issues are, as reported by the pollsters: 1) Inflation, high cost of living, high prices; 2) Foreign policy, relations with Russia, danger of war; 3) food conservation; 4) labor strife and strikes; 5) housing and other problems.

Wisely, General Eisenhower, has declared himself not at all on these matters. He has appealed for universal military training, as "an important clause in American Democracy's insurance policy against extinction by war." That was Eisenhower speaking as the Army Chief of Staff. His best friends say that he'll continue to be the people's choice as long as he refrains from sounding off on any other national issues. At least till next Spring, when he takes over as President of Columbia University. He won't be working for the Commander-in-Chief then.

Meantime, Democratic bosses, are hoping that Mr. Truman recovers from his interview disorders. They prefer him smiling and confident.

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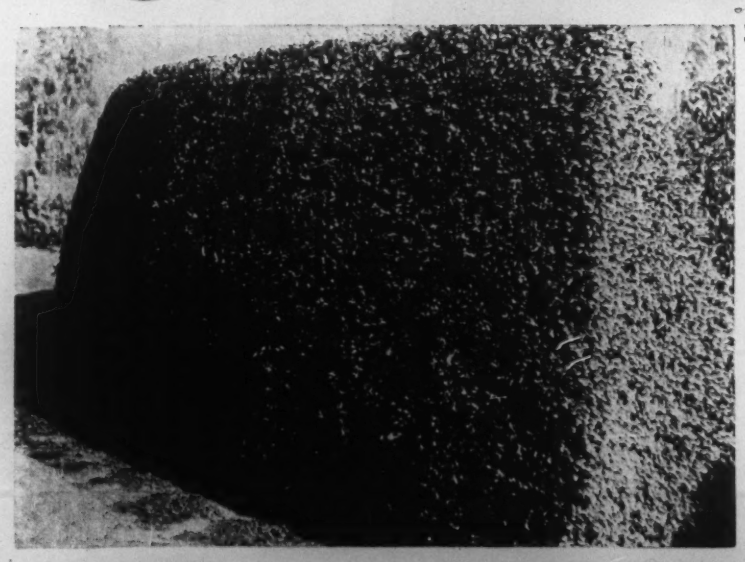

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Comrade and the Fly

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"I'M SORRY I'm late," Miss A. said, hurrying up to the table. "I've been busy on a piece of research."

"So have I," I said. "I've been counting the number of let-out hems that go by. Who do they think they're fooling?"

Miss A. sat down and laid her newspaper on the table beside her. "How many let-out hems would you say there were, in comparison with the newer longer hem-line and the older shorter one?" she asked.

"Oh, I don't know," I said, "about fifteen let-outs to one longer to approximately twenty-five shorters."

"'About' and 'approximately' aren't good enough," Miss A. said sharply. "There must be clear scientific observation with carefully checked statistics that can be broken down into fact-finding conclusions. It's the only way to discover accurately whether the let-out hem represents a static or a tendentious attitude to the longer skirt."

"Corn beef hash," I said.

"Two corn beef hashes, and coffee later," Miss A. said. She polished her glasses with a kleenex until they glistened, then put them on again. "There's a fly," she said. "I simply can't eat with flies about. Shoo, go away!"

The fly disappeared and Miss A. sat back.

"Did you know," she said conversationally, "that the common housefly is really a little miracle of aerodynamics? Experiments carried out by the Sperry Gyroscope Company, working in collaboration with the American Museum of Natural History have actually solved the mechanical problem of how a fly flies. A motion picture of a fly in flight shows that it preserves its equilibrium with a pair of beating rods that move in the same rhythm as the wings but in the opposite direction."

"I know," I said, "I read about it in the papers."

Miss A. looked annoyed.

"You read it, but I doubt if you recognized the significance," she said, "particularly when taken in conjunction with the reports on the investigations of Un-American activities in Hollywood."

She flicked impatiently at the little miracle of aerodynamics which had returned and was hovering over her corn beef hash. In a moment she went on. "It's a perfect illustration of the difference between the sharply focussed accuracy of the scientific mind and the fumbling inadequacies of government commissions."

"THE situations are a little different," I pointed out. "I mean you can't photograph a Communist enlarged seventy-five to a hundred times God forbid, and then watch the operation of his secret mechanism."

"You can observe and accurately deduce," Miss A. said. "What appals me about the work of the Committee on Un-American Activities is the fuzziness, the timidity, the lack of sharp definition. For instance, when witnesses were asked whether such and such a Hollywood personality was a Communist they usually said that they would not say definitely the person had shown Communist tendencies. I mean to say, if Dr. Curran, Curator of Insects and Spiders at the Museum of Natural History, were shown a housefly and asked to identify it, do you think he would hum and haw and say it undoubtedly showed insect leanings—."

"It's not the same thing at all," I said.

"You're quite right," Miss A. said. "The work of the Commission on Un-American Activities is child's play compared to the research undertaken by the Sperry Gyroscope group. For instance, it took the scientific group two years to select a group of flies that could be depended on to fly in a certain direction when it was time to fly."

"I see what you mean," I said.

"It wouldn't have taken the Committee on Un-American Activities two minutes to pick out *their* selected group on that basis" Miss A. said. "That's why I say that the Committee should study the scientific methods and techniques employed by the Sperry Gyroscope Company. If they did they would probably discover that the two groups operate on exactly the same principle to maintain equilibrium. Like the fly, the Communist is obviously equipped with counter-rotating propellers that move in the same rhythm as his flight but in the opposite direction."

"EXCEPT that the Communist works by remote control while a fly appears to be on its own," I pointed out.

"That too is a phenomenon that should be scientifically explored," Miss A. said.

"Contra-rotating propellers," I said thoughtfully. "You know, you have something there. It would explain everything."

"Absolutely," Miss A said. "For instance, you may have wondered how a Communist is able to claim that state-controlled single-candidate elections provide democratic government. Just the contra-rotating propeller principle, with the balancing mechanism moving on the same rhythm but in the opposite direction."

"Or Marshall Zhdanov claiming that the United States, an aggressive warlike nation, left it to the Soviet to attack and clean up Japan," I said.

"Or his promising that the Soviet would use every means in its power to save unhappy Europe from being rehabilitated by America," Miss A. said glowing with discovery. "Or the way the local Communists are always demanding free speech to defend a system for suppressing free speech from anybody else. Or Marshal Stalin saying that the Soviet has always stood for improved relations with other nations and if the other countries won't improve relations the Soviet will do without them."

"THE friendly Comintern to improve relationships with other nations," I said, more and more struck with the way the principle worked, "the peace-loving, loyally cooperative kick in the seat of the United Nations. Why, there's nothing mysterious about it at all."

"Not a thing," Miss A. said, "just a case of opposing rhythms in identical directions."

I said after a moment, "There's one point they haven't cleared up yet. That is how a fly or a Communist is able to maintain equilibrium when he turns completely upside down."

Miss A. didn't answer. She had rolled up her newspaper tightly and was hovering over the fly which had returned to circle about the table. It lighted in a moment and she brought down her weapon. But the fly with the combination of agility and stability in motion which is the admiration of science, ducked easily and zoomed away. She gripped her paper and resumed her watching.

"You see," I said, "even when science is able to demonstrate exactly how the fly flies—."

Miss A. brought her newspaper down again. "Got him," she said.

"Even so," I said as we got up to leave, "the two cases aren't really identical. I mean, if you swat a fly you eliminate him. But if you swat a Comrade he gets right up and makes a speech calling you a Fascist reactionary and warmonger."

Miss A. agreed rather gloomily.

"Or to put it in a shorter uglier form," she said, "if you swat a fly you smear him. If you swat a Comrade he smears you."

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Paeans and Questions About Passchendaele

By W. W. MURRAY

When the Canadian Corps in Oct., 1917, was teed up for the Passchendaele offensive over the quagmires of Flemish Belgium, the military situation was bleaker than it had been at any time during the whole Great War. Said Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief: "Passchendaele must be taken." The attack started on Oct. 26; on the morning of Nov. 6—30 years ago this week—Canadians clambered to the crest of the ridge, and four days later the operation had been triumphantly exploited.

But later observers have wondered whether the high casualty price of Passchendaele was militarily worth the objective.

IN PREVIOUS articles attention was devoted to two episodes in the military history of Canada (S. N., April 5 and August 9), of which the current year marked the 30th anniversary. The storming of the Vimy Ridge and the capture of Hill 70, in April and August of 1917 respectively, were brilliant and clean-cut victories for Canadian arms. They were in striking contrast to the third outstanding event of that memorable year — the capture of Passchendaele.

No Canadian who experienced the stark horrors of Passchendaele could ever erase from his mind the appalling conditions under which were fought the various battles grouped under this name. For the Canadian troops they began on October 26, 1917, and continued until November 10. Canadian casualties in that period averaged a little under 1,000 a day!

Passchendaele itself was a village on the crest of a ridge about five miles north-east of the Belgian town of Ypres.

Swamps and Quagmires

Canadians first came close to Passchendaele in April, 1915, when the right flank of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade, held then by the 5th Saskatchewan Battalion, rested on the slope of Gravenstafel Ridge which, in 1917, had become one of the outer bastions of Passchendaele. Two and a half years later they were again back in this area, battling amid the swamps and the quagmires, to wrest Gravenstafel Ridge from the Germans.

The battles of the Ypres Salient had begun in the month of May with every promise of great success. Mines had been blown, from Hill 60 down the length of Wytschaete Ridge to Messines, and a great deal of ground was gained in the initial attacks. Coupled with the Canadian successes in Artois, the British advances in Flanders encouraged the optimists to predict a particularly advantageous turn to the war in 1917. Together these triumphs seemed to cancel out the disasters that dogged the French in the Champagne.

A combination of circumstances, however, militated against the British. In the first place, the failure of the French culminated in mutinies that put the French Army out of action for the rest of the year, its morale completely destroyed. A second, but not less significant blow was the defection of Russia. Between corruption, inefficiency and mismanagement on the one hand, and characteristic Communist treachery and disloyalty on the other, the Bolshevik revolution succeeded and the Russians abandoned their allies.

Most disastrous of all was the fact that after its opening successes the Spring offensive at Ypres became bogged down. Responsibility for this lay largely with weather.

The Flanders plain became a quagmire. Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, himself reported:

"The low-lying clayey soil, torn by shells and sodden with rain, turned to a succession of vast, muddy pools. The valleys of the choked and overflowing streams were speedily transformed into long stretches of bog, impassable except by a few well-defined tracks, which became marks for the enemy's artillery. To leave these tracks was to risk death by drowning, and in the course of the operations on several occasions both men and pack-animals were lost in this way."

Poisonous Spot

The Canadians were holding watch and ward over Lens when orders arrived during the second week of October for a northward move to Ypres. This was by no means welcome. They had been glad enough to say goodbye to The Salient fifteen months before when they shook its dust — or, rather, its mud — off their feet and marched down to the Somme; and they would have been well enough pleased had they never seen the place again. It was a "poisonous" spot, associated by the Canadians with nothing but disaster.

Sir Arthur Currie and his staff made personal reconnaissances of the terrain forward of Ypres. The Canadian commander was shocked at the incredible conditions under which British soldiers were being required to fight. Years after, Sir Arthur confided to this writer that he advised Sir Douglas Haig he would not allow the Canadian Corps to be thrown into Passchendaele unless two conditions were met:

(a) Adequate artillery support; and
(b) Construction of a road over the swamps, into the fighting zone.

The Commander-in-Chief agreed to both. He further stressed to General Currie that the Passchendaele operations fell outside the accepted categories; there were political angles to them. The French, he said, were utterly disheartened — the national morale shattered — and were particularly pessimistic over the slowness of the Americans in getting to grips with the enemy. The French were threatening to pull out of the war altogether. The situation was, in fact, bleaker than it had been at any time during the whole war.

"Passchendaele," said the Commander-in-Chief, "must be taken."

The Canadians proceeded quickly to give effect to Haig's order. A grand scale attack by the 3rd and 4th Divisions was launched on October 26, when the line was carried from the swamps surrounding the base of Gravenstafel Ridge to the higher, but no drier, ground beyond Bellevue Spur. This was about three-quarters of a mile from the crest of Passchendaele Ridge.

"The successes of the day were important," says an official report of the engagement, "for the line had been advanced to within striking distance of Passchendaele Village, crowning the ridge. The new positions were consolidated, counter-attacks were driven off, minor adjustments of the line were made, and general preparations completed for the next stage of the operations."

Counter-Attacks

This came four days later, on October 30. A resumption of the affair in the face of terrific artillery and machine-gun fire, saw the 4th Division secure Crest Farm — where Canada's Memorial to the men who fell at Passchendaele stands — while the 3rd Division captured Meetcheele crest, the spur to the west of Passchendaele. Five counter-attacks against the Canadians were beaten off. Casualties were severe, but the ground gained was tremendously important to the next stage, which concerned the storming of Passchendaele itself.

The 1st and 2nd Canadian divisions relieved their comrades of the 3rd and 4th; and on the morning of November 6 the great assault which witnessed the Canadians clambering up to the crest of Passchendaele Ridge, and swarming through the village, was carried out. It was a glittering success, executed under the most adverse conditions. Four days later the triumph was further exploited when the line swept farther to the north.

Thus four bites were taken at the Passchendaele cherry, each one creating conditions more favorable for the next. But, although Passchendaele occupies a proud place among the battle honors of Canadian battalions, few who were there give much thought to the songs of triumph associated with the place. No phase of the First Great War has developed more bitter controversy than the battles for Passchendaele. That may all be summed up by again quoting from Colonel Hutchison:

"It is recorded that a high Staff Officer, visiting the battlefield near Passchendaele when it was learned that more than 100,000 casualties had been sustained without the gain of a single important objective, turned from the scene exclaiming bitterly:

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Special Grant by B.C. for TB Sufferers

By W. L. MacTavish

Doctors and medical health officers from all parts of the continent visit British Columbia to study the unique plans of that province to combat tuberculosis. Soon B.C. hopes to X-ray every citizen once a year as a safeguard against a disease which is still a great killer.

"BUT, doctor, I simply can't. I have to keep up the payments on my house and my insurance. I've got two kids in school, and the baby keeps my wife busy. I've only $300 in the bank. If I stop earning for a year everything will go to pieces. I'll do the best I can to follow your instructions, but a year at the sanatorium is out. It just isn't possible."

Every doctor has heard the story, or something like it. When the X-ray shows tuberculosis it nearly always means the start of a long hard fight to regain health, with body resting and mind tranquil. All too frequently, in the case of a wage-earner, it is almost a death sentence, because what mind can be tranquil when a family is suffering hardship and want, when the fruits of a lifetime struggle are falling away and leaving nothing but a broken home and poverty in prospect?

The first sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis in British Columbia was established at Tranquille, and the name may have significance, for British Columbia has gone much farther than any other province of Canada or state of the United States in insuring that patients there may have tranquil minds.

It was in 1944 that British Columbia took what has been described as "one of the most forward social steps that has been taken anywhere on this continent to control a preventable disease." A new special tuberculosis allowance was established. It had always been the custom, of course, to take care of the actually destitute, but this was different. Now the patient or the patient's family may apply for assistance on the basis of cessation of income. They can keep certain liquid assets, and the questions of rent, mortgages, life insurance premiums, payments on essential furniture, and special food and comfort allowances are all taken into consideration. The municipalities administer the allowance, and the provincial government pays 80 per cent of the cost.

The object is simple—a mind at peace during treatment, a family kept intact, and assets the patient may have kept available for his rehabilitation after his recovery.

Ample Testimony

In three years' experience, the Division of Tuberculosis Control of the Provincial Board of Health has ample testimony that it works. It is one of the important factors in keeping control of what used to be called the dread white plague at a high level of efficiency in British Columbia.

This is of course, only a part, though an interesting one, of the extensive campaign against tuberculosis, a campaign carried out on a broad front and in a highly efficient manner in British Columbia. Visiting public health experts from many states and other provinces have given glowing testimonials to the manner in which this campaign is carried on in this coast province. Many of the ideas developed here have been picked up and are now guiding campaigns elsewhere.

Dr. R. D. Defries, O.B.E., Director of the School of Hygiene and Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto, is on record as saying the Division of Tuberculosis Control in British Columbia is "making an outstanding contribution to the control of tuberculosis in Canada," and that the Institute for Tuberculosis in Vancouver is "one of the most complete organizations of its kind on this continent."

Complete Control

The Division of Tuberculosis Control was set up in 1935 by the Provincial Board of Health. It differs from some similar organizations elsewhere by having been given complete control of all phases of tuberculosis work in British Columbia, operating all clinics doing diagnostic work and all institutions treating tuberculosis. There are no private or municipal clinics or institutions in B.C. The director is W. H. Hatfield, M.D. The whole work is centralized in the Institute in Vancouver, and staff throughout the province are employed as one organization.

It is the aim of the Division some day to X-ray every individual in the province once a year. It is getting well along the road to that objective. Last year it examined 144,000 people. This year it will probably examine more than 200,000 persons in every part of the province—schoolchildren, housewives, working men and women. In large part, the Division carries the opportunity for X-ray examination to the people.

The clinic, completely self-contained in a large, bus-type of vehicle, carrying a staff of three, goes to a school or a factory and examines all the children or the workers.

These tactics are successful in discovering many cases of tuberculosis at a stage when they are classed as "minimal"—in fact 60 per cent of all cases found in B.C. now are in that classification. It has also brought about a very high percentage of known cases to deaths, over 20 cases per death now being registered.

In addition to the mobile survey clinics there are stationary survey clinics, operated in all large centres with the service available to anyone. No charge is made in any of the survey clinics, nor the diagnostic clinics, to which all "other than negative" cases are referred. The diagnostic clinics are both stationary, in the larger centres, and travelling consulting clinics visiting 80 centres.

A special problem in British Columbia is the Indians, among whom the incidence of tuberculosis is high. It is not generally of familiar knowledge, but the fact is British Columbia has 22 per cent of all of Canada's Indian population, and they are for the most part living under conditions less favorable than the Indians of the plains or the east. They are fishermen, lumbermen, casual workers in the berry patches and the hopfields. Comparatively few of them live in settled, sanitary surroundings, and many fall easy prey to the white plague. The Indian Affairs branch of the Dominion Government keeps control of their affairs, but the clinics of the Division of Tuberculosis Control gives much assistance in diagnostic work and in surveys.

In centralizing the work of tuberculosis control the province did not, of course, relieve local health authorities of responsibility. It provides facilities and trained personnel and equipment that it would be impossible for local authorities to duplicate. But follow-up work in the homes, study of contacts, and initiating and developing of surveys are all the responsibility of the local health services, under the Division's guidance.

Many of these measures to forward the tuberculosis campaign are in effect elsewhere—the travelling or mobile clinics, the free X-ray examinations, free diagnosis, careful follow-up of cases, occupational therapy. Few other provinces or states have them as thoroughly developed or applied as British Columbia, and in the one respect, the special tuberculosis allowances for patients and their families, this province is unique.

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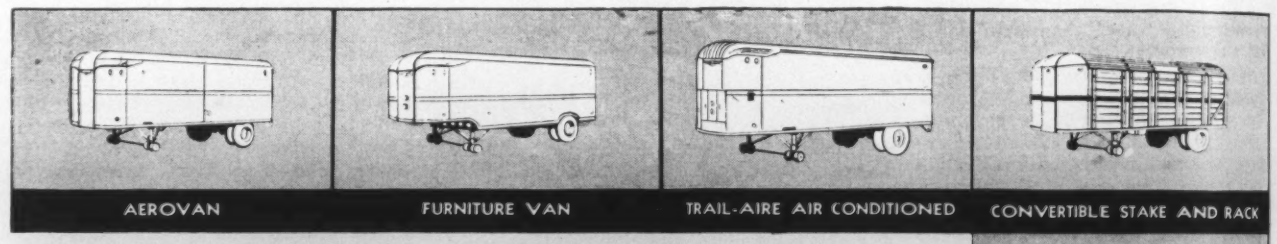

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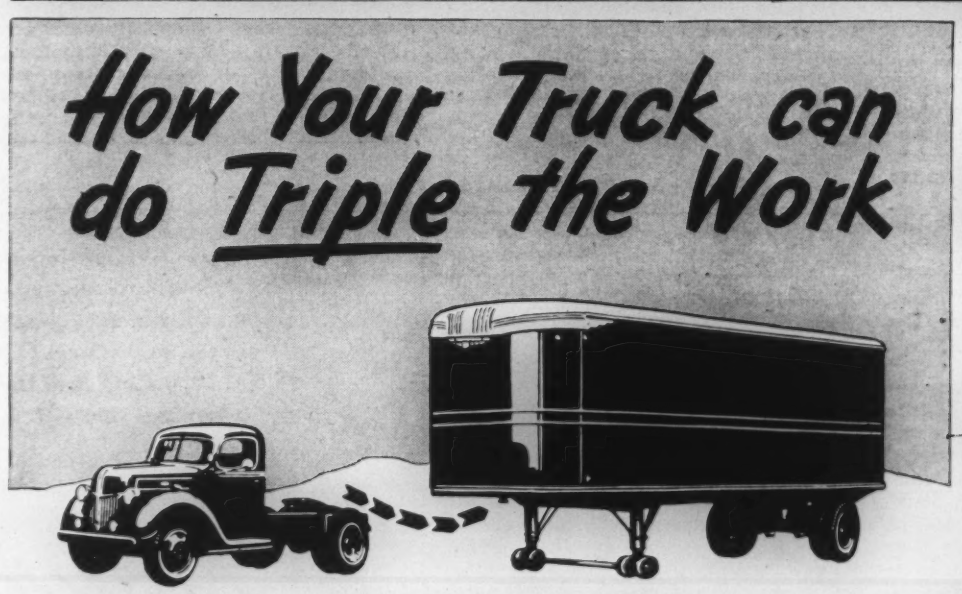

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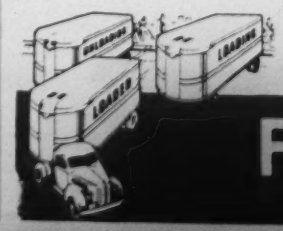

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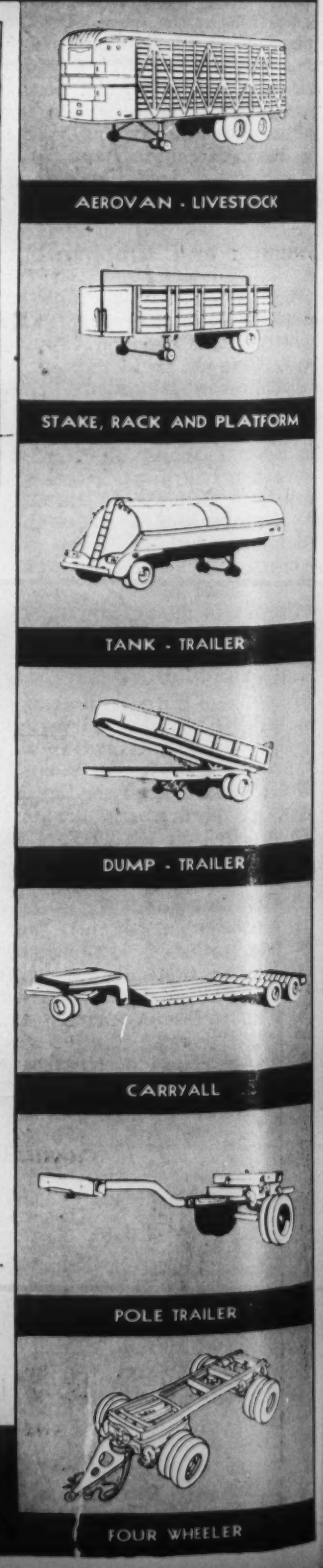

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

A Modern Joseph Brant Champions the Rights of Fellow Indians

By JOHN ROWLAND

"THE Indian has a far tougher time making the grade in civilian life in his native Canada than does the foreign-born and foreign-tongued immigrant." This is the long-standing conviction and persistent protest of the full-blooded Iroquois who is the Canadian Indian's most effective ambassador in the demand for revisions to the Indian Act which will relax the discriminatory laws barring him from the full benefits of Canadian citizenship.

Known as the "greatest British-Indian warrior since Joseph Brant," Brigadier Oliver Milton Martin was born on the Six Nations Reserve at Ohsweken, near Brantford, Ontario, 52 years ago. He is the outstanding defender of the rights of the Indian and the best known scion of his race, no matter what tribe. He fought on the land and in the air in World War I, became a public school principal between wars, surpassed the full British Army colonelcy of Joseph Brant in World War II by becoming a brigadier, and he is now a Toronto magistrate, the first Indian to become one.

Although the House of Commons refused recently to grant the greatly increased appropriation for the Department of Indian Affairs, which he had long fostered, the calm, keen-eyed and dignified Mohawk, who has all the fine attributes of a long line of illustrious forbears, refuses to be disheartened, let alone embittered. With typical Indian stubbornness and resolution he'll undoubtedly go on declaring that there is no reason why an Indian living on a reservation should not receive every privilege of citizenship the ordinary Canadian enjoys.

He refuses to see why the Indian can't be sued for debts, can't enter into contracts, can't vote without going through the process of enfranchisement (which he did years ago and which is something similar to applying for citizenship) without losing all rights in his land holdings on the reservation. And he can't see why a reservation Indian can't enjoy "such small things in life as to buy a case of beer". As he says, "they get all they want of it anyway, so why not make it legal?"

Soldier and Pilot

The Indian leader attended schools at Ohsweken and Caledonia, Ontario. Then World War I was a major interruption to his educational progress. The famous old Haldimand Rifles had long had a company formed of Mohawks from the Ohsweken Reserve, and Oliver had been a bugler with it since he was 15. Always an ardent student of history and military tactics his rise to the rank of lieutenant was rapid after joining the 114th Battalion and proceeding overseas, serving with the 1st Canadian Pioneers in France. In 1917 he became an observer and later a pilot in the Royal Air Force.

Back in Canada after the war, he attended Toronto Normal School. The transition from rifle to ruler may have been something of a long, and strange, step but he took it in his limber Indian stride. In 1922 he was selected as a tutor to the son of a U.S. millionaire. His pupil, an invalid, not only passed all examinations brilliantly but won the junior championship at a Lake of Bays regatta, and later fought as an officer with the American Air Corps.

Mr. Oliver Milton Martin, tutor, had done a first-rate job, and Toronto's Board of Education liked him at first sight; he was a full-fledged teacher at Secord Public School by the autumn of 1922, and 14 years later was made principal of huge Danforth Public School in eastern Toronto, with an average enrollment of 1500 pupils and 32 teachers.

Throughout his school-teaching career he had never lost touch with his first love, the army, and remained an active officer of the militia. In 1930 he was made lieutenant-colonel and given the command of the Haldimand Rifles, which he still commanded after 1937 when it was reorganized and renamed the Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles. When World War II broke out his rank and experience stood him in good stead, but his age prevented him from going overseas except on special duty for a brief period. In 1940 he was made full colonel and given command of the 13th Inf. Brigade in charge of the Hamilton-Niagara military area, and in 1941 he surpassed all military records of Indians in service with the Army by being promoted to brigadier.

When he resigned his principalship and was sworn in as a Toronto magistrate in January, 1945, he declared that "fair play for all" would be his guiding principle on the bench, and the square deal to be expected in his court is already a byword in York County.

But the welfare of his race will always be first consideration. The same thing imbued his famous grand-uncle, the great Oronhyatekha, known as the "Father of the Independent Order of Foresters." Brigadier Martin believes as he did and tells all Canadians to remember: "You can never make an Indian into a white man but you can do a lot to make him into a good Canadian."

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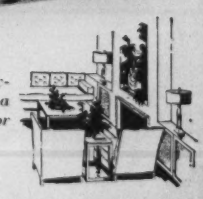

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THE WORLD TODAY

Third of Congress Toured Europe Left U.S. Isolationism There

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

POLITICAL commentators, it seems, face no immediate threat of unemployment. Competing for this week's space I find the special call to Congress on stop-gap aid for Europe, the break between two South American governments and the Soviets, the possible removal of the U.N. Assembly to Europe next year, the disappearance of Mikolajcyzk, the Polish Peasant Party leader, the hardening of the political struggle in Czechoslovakia, the development of affairs in France following de Gaulle's victory, and the efforts of the more or less moderate Jews in Palestine to prevent the extremists from spoiling their chance of getting a part of the Holy Land by continuing to fight for the whole of it.

One has to choose and that is not very difficult. By far the most important of these topics is the special session of Congress and the furtherance of the Marshall Plan. The latter is undoubtedly the most important proposal which has been made since the end of the war, and many of the other developments are tied closely in with it.

The coalition against the Communists in France just as plainly has been encouraged by offer of effective American backing, as the crack-down on all democratic opposition forces in Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe has been intensified by the Kremlin's concern to defeat the Western-sponsored move to restore stability on the Continent.

Crack-down in E. Europe

Following on the execution of Petkov, the Agrarian leader in Bulgaria and Yovanovitch, the Serbian peasant leader, the famous leader of the Rumanian peasants, Maniu, is now on trial, and a campaign has been launched to break the majority People's Party of Slovakia by arresting its leaders, in the same manner as the majority Smallholders' Party of Hungary was broken last Spring.

The principle is very simple. Regardless of all promises given of free political activity, press and elections in Eastern Europe, the Soviets are treating opposition there as treason, just as they do at home. The pattern is so general that for months Mikolajcyzk's friends abroad have been warning him that he would be liquidated before the end of this year. Since the end of September the Warsaw press has been attacking him ceaselessly, demanding that the present leadership of the Peasants' Party be turned out of office. Local party leaders all over the country have been arrested in recent weeks.

It is notable that in almost every country of Eastern Europe the chief opposition to the Communists has come from the peasant parties, from poor men, that is, fighting for freedom, not for wealth or privilege. The Communist tactic is the same as that always followed by the Nazis, to deprive these little people of their leaders, pulverize their organization and reduce them to an inchoate mass incapable of effective action.

Facing certain extinction, some leaders have decided to emigrate and carry on the fight from abroad. Ferenc Nagy, the deposed premier of Hungary, Dr. George Dimitrov, Petkov's predecessor as agrarian leader in Bulgaria, Buzesti, an aide of Maniu's in Rumania, Milan Gavrilovitch of the Serbian Peasant Party, and the venerable Dr. Matchek of the Croatian Peasant Party, have formed the "International Peasant Union" and recently petitioned the United Nations to free their countries. A Canadian journalist, David Martin, who championed Mikhailovitch, is giving his able and devoted services to this cause.

Mikolajcyzk Pulls Out

Stanislas Mikolajcyzk, who risked his life to go back and lead the fight for free institutions promised by Yalta in Poland, would be a notable addition to this Peasant International—if he can make his way out. At the time of writing there is only the Warsaw report that he had fled with several aides. It is considered just as possible that he may have been spirited out of the country by a clandestine plane, according to the wartime traditions of the Resistance, as that he may have been framed by the Communists and will be duly reported "shot while attempting to escape."

If he should turn up in America, that will not be because he, or any of these others, seek the support of "capitalist warmongers" to launch a new war which would turn their buffer states into battlefields. It will be because they see in the efforts of the one remaining powerful democracy to preserve freedom and restore stability to the world, the one chance of developing the leverage which could liberate their peoples without a war.

There are many echoes of Mr. Vishinsky's criticisms of an "imperialist" American policy backed by "Wall Street," abroad in the world, and not all of them are innocent of motive. Only a few days ago, while I was engaged in a public debate with the head of the Canadian-Soviet Council of Friendship, Leslie Roberts, he called the United States "Uncle Shylock" for its aid policies in Europe and he is quoted at length on this line in the current issue of *Time*.

Leslie Roberts on U.S.

One must expect self-interest to govern most policies of a great power, and the best one can hope for is that it be enlightened self-interest. Surely Lend-Lease was enlightened self-interest, and without any stipulated *quid pro quo*, "Shylock" fashion; and the enormous American UNRRA contribution even more so. The terms imposed with the British Loan may have been unwise in insisting that the proceeds be spent in the very expensive American market, but they were not Shylock terms. And now we have the Marshall Plan.

The worst criticism that can be made of this is that it is a recognition that the Truman Administration's step in summarily ending Lend-Lease in 1945 was a costly error. For the rest it looks to me like the greatest example of enlightened self-interest, coupled with outright generosity to less fortunate fellow-men, that world politics has ever witnessed.

It has been my impression, strengthened with every visit to the States since the end of the war, that the American people have been making tremendous if half-unwilling strides along the path to world leadership in the past half-dozen years. Only stop for a moment and harken back to the confused yammer that came over our air-waves from south of the border as late as the fall of 1941, as to whether the war concerned the United States.

Compare that to the commentaries on the American radio and the editorials in the American press today, which proclaim that everything in the world concerns the United States, even to municipal elections in Italy and France. Think of 200 American Congressmen going to Europe this past summer to "see for themselves," and coming back to declare, with only a rare discordant voice, that America must give all the help she can.

Consider an American Congress, whose concern with its sovereignty Roosevelt judged to be so narrow that he insisted on a veto in the U.N. Charter as much for America as Stalin did for Russia—believing that otherwise it would not accept the Charter—offering through its U.N. delegates a few weeks ago to give up this veto and abide by the decisions of the majority.

All this within a half-dozen years. Let the fellow-travelling Philpotts, Leslie Roberts and Zilliaci repeat their confused or wilful slander. If they really oppose American policy on the basis that it is intended partly to check the spread of Communism—as it undoubtedly is—then let them come out in the open and say that they favor the spread of Communism.

The world will judge for itself between the two statements it heard last week, President Truman's, "It is within our power to lead the world to peace and plenty," and Zhdanov's, "The U.S.S.R. will put all effort into seeing that the Marshall Plan is not realized."

Hinges on Marshall Plan

The Marshall Plan, as was said earlier, is the most important proposal that has been made since the end of the war. Far from dividing the world and leading to war, it holds the only possibility that I can see for averting the division of the world into two approximately equal blocs (which would be achieved by Communist domination of Western Europe, whose industrial resources would then double the present Soviet war potential), a condition which would make war much more likely than under the present circumstances.

Only the fulfilment of the Marshall Plan, it seems, can check in time the chaos on which the Communists have been feeding in Europe, and on which, as Zhdanov's statement betrays, they place their hopes for success. Only the expression through the Marshall Plan of American will to back them to the hilt, can encourage Europeans to stake their lives—as they do in opposing Communism so close to its brutal power-centre—on the triumph of democracy.

Only the realization of the Marshall Plan will hearten the 16 free nations of Western Europe, and all other nations situated in the fringe between the two worlds, to join with the Anglo-Americans and Latin-Americans in a new and more effective United Nations, should the Soviets leave the present one or completely paralyze it.

Fortunately, the reaction of the returning scores of Congressmen, and particularly of the former isolationists among them, appears virtually to assure the passage of the Marshall Plan, and of the interim aid needed to sustain France, Italy and Austria before it can become operative. But those other Congressmen who did not travel to Europe and are not under the impress of Europe's great need, would be less than human if they did not try to pare down the scale of the Plan considerably.

They will have an excellent excuse, or reason, for doing so by pointing to the mounting inflation in the United States, an inflation which a further, competitive demand for supplies for Europe could be expected to stimulate. President Truman has anticipated this argument by coupling action on rising prices with aid to Europe. It is said that he was impelled to this by the fact that his experts had to revise from day to day their estimates of how much dollar-aid Europe would require to buy a given amount of food, raw materials and machinery in America.

What action Congress may take to check the domestic price-rise, to appropriate funds for Europe and place controls on key materials needed for the Marshall Plan, will closely affect the Canadian economic situation. It seems that Ottawa will wait to see what Washington does before taking any drastic steps to cope with our own dollar shortage.

If, to relieve the strain on their own economy, the Americans decide to buy appreciable quantities of our wheat and industrial produce for use under the Marshall Plan, our dollar problem would be greatly relieved. Not that we want to hitch-hike on them; as Mr. Abbott stressed recently, we have been operating our own "Marshall Plan" in shipping a very large part of our exports on credit since the war's end.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

"Under the Volcano" by M. Lowry Shows Style also Symbolism

By B. K. SANDWELL

IT IS always a bit risky to assert greatness concerning a work of fiction which has only just been communicated to the public, and upon which the slow acid test of criticism has had no time to perform its searching work. If the assertion is based upon one's estimate of the plot, the characterization, the significance, the structure or any such element or even several of them together the risk is still great.

The element which gives the greatest assurance in such cases is that of style, and if that element is lacking it is well to be extremely suspicious about the others; there may be exceptions, but I like to cherish the idea that a man who cannot write a distinguished style cannot write a distinguished book, though that is an idea which rules out from distinction quite a number of now highly esteemed volumes. Once one is satisfied that there is excellence of style, one feels much more at ease in believing that one has found also several other excellences.

"Under the Volcano", a novel by Malcolm Lowry (McClelland and Stewart, $3), should be of special interest to Canadians although nobody could claim it as a Canadian novel. Its author is now a resident of British Columbia, and one or two of its episodes indicate an earlier acquaintance with both the Pacific coast and the Okanagan valley. Its main action is laid in the minds of its characters, which are a maze of memories, hopes, fears and dreams, but during the day in which they do their remembering, their hoping (so terribly little) and their fearing (so infinitely much) they are geographically situated in a small and ancient city of Mexico near Popocatepetl, and the setting is so manipulated by the author's poetic sense and subtle style as to lend an atmosphere of lurid horror to the whole affair.

ABOUT this style there can be no question. It owes much to Joyce, a bit to Lawrence, something to Proust, and quite a lot to Henry James, but it is not the style of a follower or student of any of them. Its effectiveness in long passages cannot be illustrated here, but what the author can do with a single word fortunately can. The tale, except the opening chapter, is that of the day on which Yvonne, divorced wife of Consul Firmin, comes back to his consular city ahead of schedule, in the belief that there is a bare chance that they can rebuild their life together; they both love one-another, and the whole theme of the book is the impossibility of that love overcoming the obstacles that have grown up between them, and of which the chief is the Consul's surrender to alcohol.

The Consul has been drinking all night when Yvonne enters the *cantina* where he is sitting still in his evening clothes, not expecting her until many hours later. The horror of this encounter is enhanced by the reader's knowledge that she has come to this squalid scene by plane, through the unimaginable splendors of dawn above the mountains. "Still holding the timetable the Consul *built* himself to his feet as she came forward." In that single word Mr. Lowry sums up the whole titanic and futile and foredoomed effort with which the Consul goes through the day, every hour more and more aware of the impending disaster.

From that moment onwards, everything that happens is seen by the reader in the light of the memories that each event evokes in these two characters, memories which reveal all the significant forces in their lives. So complete becomes our knowledge that all judgment of their acts is suspended, and only pity is left. For each has many noble qualities, and their weaknesses—which each is doomed to intensify in the other, and which are in large part the reverse face of their good qualities, turned to evil by the tragic forces of the age in which they live—are harmful to none but themselves.

There is a great deal of highly effective symbolism in the book, which needs to be read with the greatest care because there is not a single episode or detail which does not contribute in some important degree to the total effect. Many readers will not like it, but that I think is merely because they are unwilling or unaccustomed to do the reader's proper share of the work; great literature is not something which the author pours over the reader like water out of a hose, but something in which the reader must cooperate largely towards the achievement. This book, thank goodness, is one which is never likely to be cinematized by Hollywood, which works for a completely passive audience. . .

Looking back over the book I ask myself whether Yvonne is ever quite as clear, as comprehensible, as well defined as the Consul? Does Mr. Lowry get inside her memories, her hopes, her fears, her sense of isolation, as he does with his male character? Is that perhaps going to be his limitation?

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Growth of Big Cities Should Be Stopped

By E. L. CHICANOT

This writer presents the case for decentralization of Canada's population and industry. The time has come for decentralization to be a definite policy in over-all planning. The U.S. is taking up the idea, while in England the rebuilding of blitzed cities is definitely going ahead on a decentralized basis. With almost the lowest population-space ratio in the world and richly endowed areas at that, Canada has far too large a proportion of the people concentrated in cities like Montreal and Toronto, where problems of transportation, housing, and other disadvantages of centralization are becoming almost unsolvable.

AS ONE grows older in a large city the conviction becomes confirmed that this is not the most desirable way of living.

No one who gets even an occasional glance at a Montreal newspaper can be left in any doubt but that Canada's largest city has a transportation problem extremely irritating to its citizens. That Toronto, the Dominion's second city, is in much the same position is borne out by the heated claims of some of its citizens in the Montreal press that the situation in the Queen City is even worse.

The writer is so fortunately situated that he has not for years had to depend on streetcars for daily travel to his place of business and livelihood, and so failed in adequate appreciation of what journeying by this method in the rush hours involved. Fate so arranged it, however, that on one particularly raw and frigid winter day it should be necessary to use this means of travel to get from his suburban home to a remote part of the metropolis' business area. He therefore was able to view the situation not as one hardened and subdued by the process but as coming from a routine of reasonably tranquil and leisurely living.

Discomfort

It is really redundant to describe the discomfort and inefficiency of that trip since it probably constitutes the daily purgatory of many readers. But the real point I want to make is that our city workers, who are wont to hold themselves a cut above those in the "sticks" are so inured to the experience — the congestion, the tardiness, the loss of time, and the robbery of leisure — that they have come to accept it as an inevitable part of modern living, whereas others, differently circumstanced, would consider these conditions outrageous and unendurable.

It was a below zero day with a raw penetrating wind blowing. The car was almost filled to saturation when it started from its western terminus. Its progress citywards was made in short spurts of a block or so. There was always a child or two to be dropped off near a school or a couple of passengers to be taken on. Soon this humankind were jammed in in such a manner that had they been animals those responsible would have been hauled before the court. At every corner huddled groups stood shivering in the icy atmosphere. Soon the only chance of such boarding the car was when someone wanted to get off and they could get a leg on before the door was slammed. If no one wanted to get off, and occasionally even if one did, these slowly congealing clusters were simply disregarded and the car went callously on. They continued to stand there with the expressions of dumb driven cattle, and I reflected on what ultimately happened to them.

The experience made such an impression on me I could not get it out of my mind as I journeyed home over the same route, making it in about half the time because the rush and congestion were over. Here was a substantial section of the city's population subjecting itself to the sheerest misery and fatigue for the mere purpose of getting somewhere to perform their main purpose of the day. At its conclusion they would undergo the same hardships to get back to their homes, with the remainder of the day to themselves. Here they were robbed of three hours of precious leisure and all that might be made of it.

It occurred to me to compare this picture with that of people who live away from the big cities—with the dwellers in small town or village, whose place of business or livelihood is almost an adjunct of the home—with the farmer whose sphere of operations actually is his own domain. The glamour that hangs over the city for so many such people casts shadows over its imperfections.

My experience brought forcibly home to me not only the unrealistically-borne hardship and humiliation of the wage earner or individual on a small salary in a big city, which after all are not the first concern of the state and big business, but, in a very acute way, the crass inefficiency of such a way of conducting the business of the country. Of course the same thing has occurred to others. The progress of our vaunted modern civilization has meant cities growing without restraint and permitted to expand into unwieldy proportions, people ever more confined and congested, and the development of conditions both harmful and demoralizing.

Limit Attained

It is coming to be realized even by hard-headed economists that a limit in this direction has been attained, that neither the ultimate in human happiness nor the highest efficiency in the conduct of business lie in the continuous and unrestrained expansion of cities, or in allowing new ones to develop. A prominent Canadian financial journal recently made a survey of the subject of concentration versus decentralization of industry and in the opinion of the large number of important industrialists replying, small towns offer industry many advantages not available in the metropolitan areas. The chief attractions they found are lower costs and greater industrial harmony.

The advantages listed apply to both employers and employees, and naturally in many cases they are mutual. While material advantages naturally differ somewhat in degree with location, those replying to the survey uniformly list benefits to workers as better living conditions, such as greater neighborliness through social, religious and educational institutions, convenient and cheap recreational facilities, and accessible and economical living accommodation. All stress a closer and more friendly management-employee understanding, certainly an outcome very much to be desired today.

British industrial life became considerably decentralized under the stress of wartime and much of the sinews of war were produced in small isolated plants in areas remote from the large centres. This, of course, involved the removal of workers to districts of pleasanter environment and more leisurely living, where they carried on without diminution to, in fact in many cases with greater efficiency. It is authoritatively stated that many of these decentralized activities will never go back to old conditions, being satisfied as to the benefits of both economic and social orders of carrying on in the new way.

Which reminds one that they are not attempting to rebuild London as it was but, in order to relieve it of surplus population, are building up a number of smaller towns.

Under a program of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning ten satellite towns are to be constructed in a move designed to relieve the congestion in London. Work is proceeding on the first of these, Stevenage, a little Hertfordshire town about an hour's ride from London. The existing town of about 6,500 population is to become one of six units of a new town of 50,000 to 60,000 population, under a plan to provide shopping districts, factories, schools, recreational grounds, churches and transportation facilities for people of all income levels. The government plan of Stevenage is to separate the industrial districts from residential districts and make the latter a balanced area of homes, stores, and other facilities with arterial roads linking the different sections with each other and with roads and railways to London. Emphasis is being placed on the school system which will include nursery, elementary and secondary schools, technical schools and colleges.

Report of this innovation has been received enthusiastically in the U.S. "It is an idea that grips the imagination, this plan to build an entire new town" said the New York *Times* in an editorial. . . "They would reduce congestion and at the same time attempt to revive some of the spirit and mode of life of the English village of the seventeenth century."

There have been many reports of decentralization in the U.S. where individual enterprises, with the declared primary objective of securing better living conditions for their employees, have split their industrial activities in ways to which they were adapted and without adverse effect upon, in fact improved efficiency in, operations. The idea has apparently taken wide hold. Recently the Lynn Foundation, a non-profit institution headed by Thomas Hewes, former special assistant to the U.S. Secretary of State, was established to promote decentralized living. Its primary purpose is to strengthen living in the 16,000 towns and villages in the U.S. and to promote industrial and individual removal to the smaller centres.

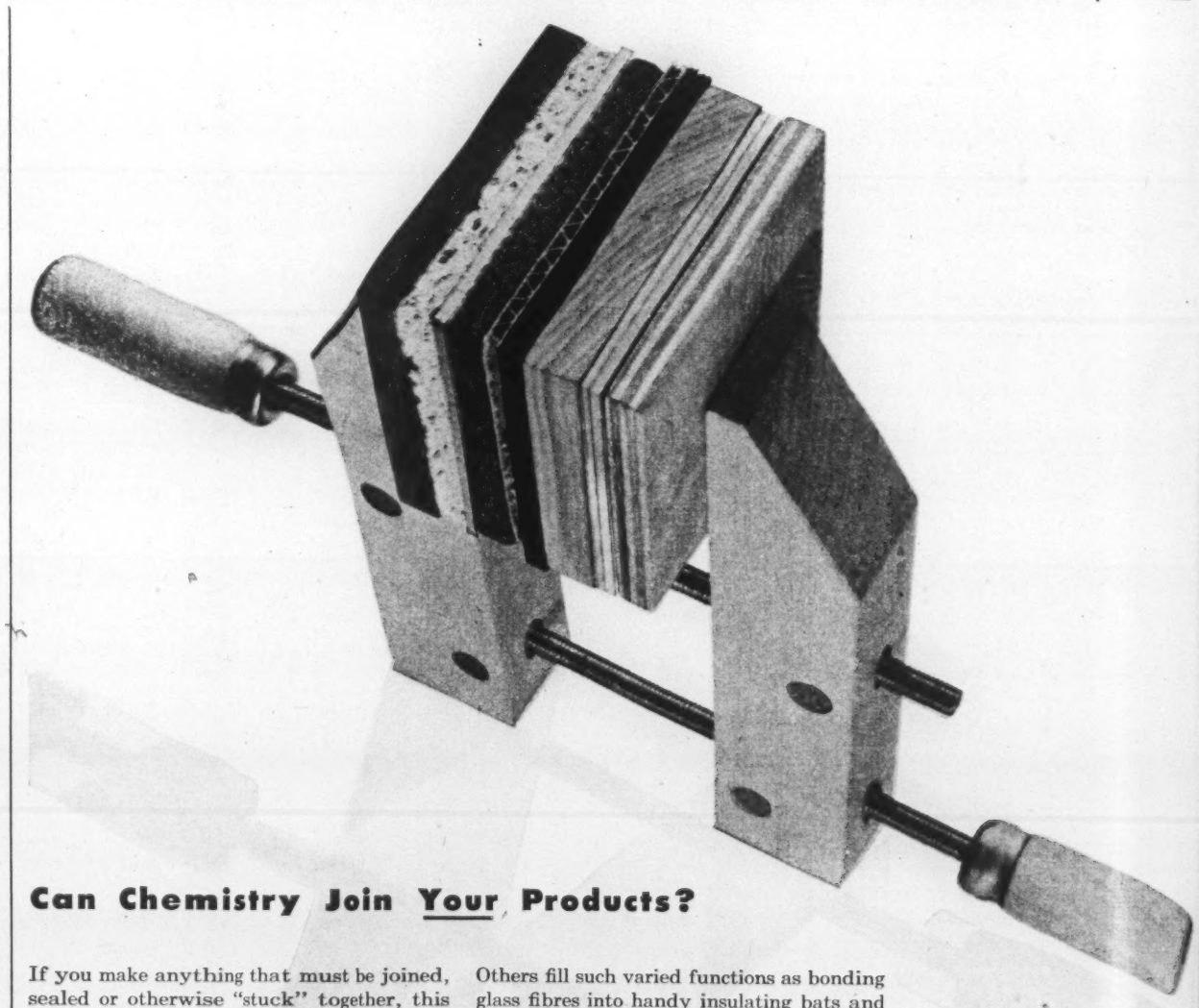
A certain amount of decentralization is taking place all the time in Canada, and the industrial importance of the Eastern Townships of Quebec and certain smaller Ontario towns has been built up at the expense of Montreal and Toronto. Nevertheless, our cities continue to grow and expand, accentuating long existing problems and creating new ones.

Illogical

It does not seem reasonable that in a new country such as Canada, with almost the lowest ratio to population in the world, with such vast spaces so richly-endowed, so large a proportion of the people should be concentrated in a few city areas. It seems more illogical that these should be permitted to continue to grow haphazardly, and that as they develop transportation problems to the inconvenience of their residents and the slowing up of business, we should think of the solution of these in terms of speedways and subways, which only encourage further growth, intensifying these problems, instead of in terms of smaller urban units and a better distribution of population.

No one will, of course, gainsay that there are certain cultural advantages to living in the city, but these are not generally such as are available to or desired by the family of the wage-earner or individual on small income. What little these might be considered as gaining from their environment is outweighed by the inefficiencies and inconveniences, and there is nothing to compensate for the better health and more expansive living of smaller urban areas.

Decentralization in Canada should be a definite policy in over-all planning. We confidently believe the Dominion is entering upon a new era of development, in population growth, in industrial expansion. In the interests of the next generation it would be wise to plan to the full extent we are able that such extension take place not in our few cities but in our hundreds of attractive small towns and villages. Also in all our thinking today we cannot but be conscious of the fact we are in the era of the atomic bomb. There may be other advantages in the future to having population distributed away from the large centres.



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THE MELTING POT

Kind Words for Crosswords

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

A QUARTER of a century ago, when Crosswords struck the world like some new virus, many were inclined to regard them as a mere fad. Yet today the Crossword is as firmly entrenched in your daily newspaper as Dorothy Dix or Thornton W. Burgess. In England, the man who composes the *Times* puzzle is automatically admitted to the Athenaeum without a vote, although only the very bright can cope with the thing.

In Canada we enjoy a friendlier sort of Crossword, where the clues are less abstruse, and don't all consist of anagrams and cryptograms. Our favorite is the one that appears in the Toronto *Telegram* and the Montreal *Herald*. The author of this puzzle seems to be trying constantly to *help* you guess the words. He defines them clearly and simply.

Good old Ra, the sun god, rises as regularly as Eros, the god of love, and the addict can easily forgive the occasional genus of grasses or Peruvian reindeer that crops up. An added help is the little picture that appears in the middle of the puzzle, cleverly mortised in by some artisan at the engraving shop. The first two horizontal words are always the name of the person in the picture, so if you recognize him you have a head start.

Furthermore, a later clue always states that the pictured one is a blank star, or president of the Chamber of Blank, which is certainly broad hinting.

Other puzzle composers may suit the taste of the ambitious, but it is safe to say that none is so well loved by his fans as the gentle soul who occasionally passes out dividends like "Member of Parliament (abbrev.)". Long may he prosper!

•

A DISPUTE over the probable appearance of the square root of minus one has led to regrettable consequences at a mathematical society in Paris.

M. Bientot Ouvert of Chalon-sur-Saone, who insisted that it would probably be square-looking, took umbrage when Professeur de Trop, in a sarcastic speech, claimed that it would be of more radical design.

M. Ouvert's reply was a slap across the face with an open glove.

"I insist on satisfaction," he added.

"Have you thought of the possible consequences?" he was asked.

"J'ai," he replied simply.

The duel, which at the time of going to press, was still in progress, is of a revolutionary type.

The two contestants were placed in the Hall of Mirrors of a local fun fair, each armed with a revolver, unlimited ammunition, the five-figure log tables, and a slide rule. Neither knows the exact position of his rival, but can see at least thirty images of him in the various mirrors.

It was learned that no directly aimed shot can reach the target, as the two men have not been placed in a direct line of fire. It is necessary, then, for the mathematicians to calculate each other's position by the mirror images, by the sound of the shots, and by the ricochets.

Once the position is calculated, it is necessary to fire a shot so that, by a series of ricochets, it will reach the opponent.

Haphazard or guess-work firing is outlawed by the mathematical society, and each candidate has to show all his rough work and all calculations before any solution can be accepted.

•

IN THE United States of America, higher education has turned to fresh fields. The School of Education of New York University has opened a workshop course to study comics.

And what do you think they are going to call it? (No fair guessing if you've already read it in the dailies).

The name of the course is, "The Cartoon Narrative as a Medium of Communication".

You sort of feel that the whole subject is sort of sanctified, like, when you give it a name like that.

And what do these good, earnest people expect to find out in their researches? They want, so they say, to find out just what comics have that text books haven't got.

The experiment begins at a happy moment, for just recently a comic artist demonstrated thoroughly what it is that comics have over the text books. The L'il Abner cartoonist turned his strip into a text book for a few days, and we stopped reading it, probably for good. We learn that many others did the same thing.

Overcome by sublime thoughts about Freedom and the Constitution, this cartoonist started inserting little speeches about democracy in the balloons that issue from his characters' mouths. It is embarrassing to listen to Mammy Yokum talking about Freedom of Worship and it is annoying to be preached at, and we think that much of this sort of thing would kill any comic.

In brief, the advantage of the comics is that they don't teach anything, they are easy to follow, and nobody claims they are good for children.

You can turn a dog away from good hamburger by putting a worm pill in it, and we'll bet that children's sensitive noses will turn up at once if you try to introduce education into their comics.

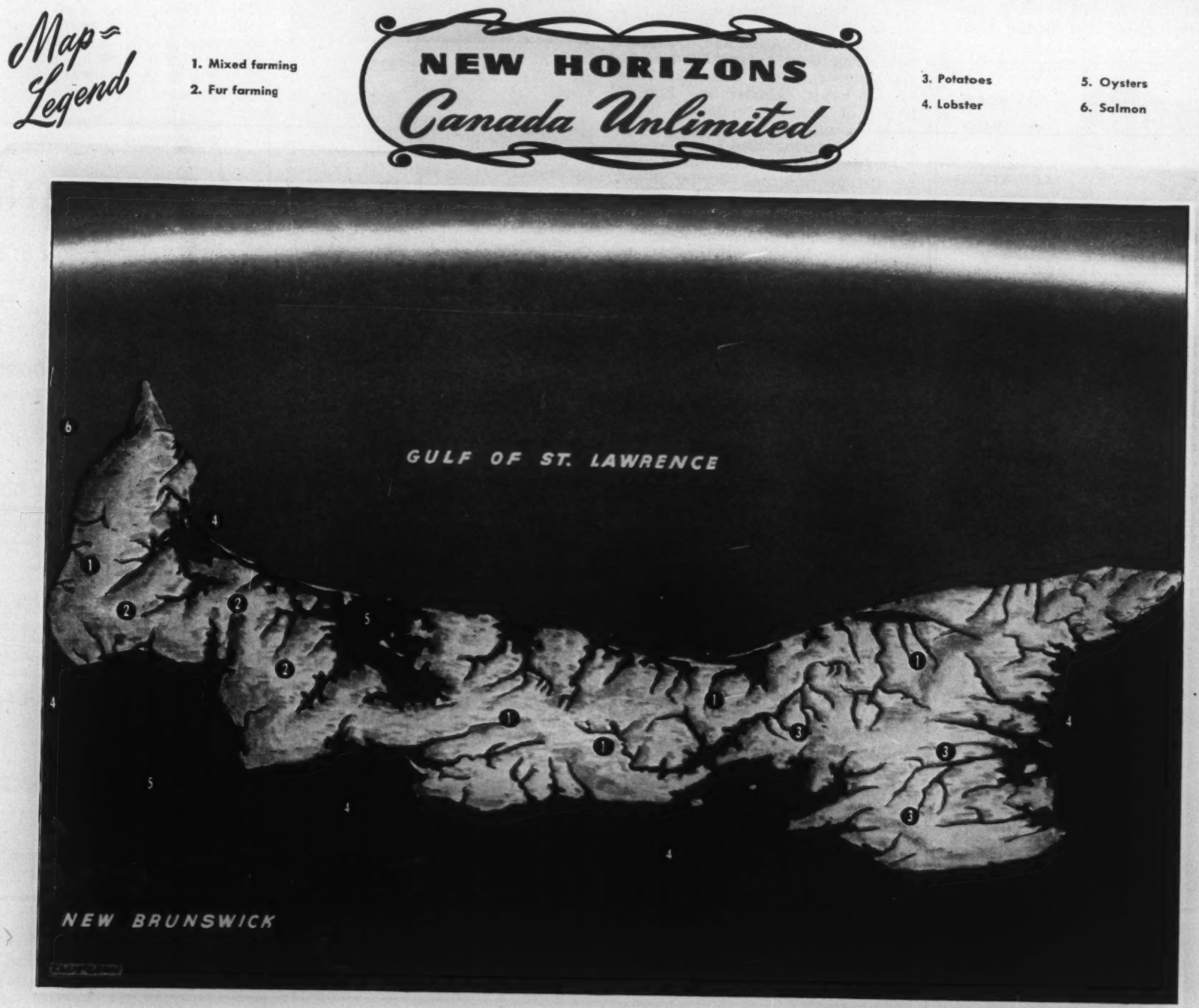
• •

HORRIBLE MISUNDERSTANDING

I MET the nicest sort of man
Who did his travelling all by plane.
He had a keen and canny brain
Inside a most attractive head.
I fear I grew quite white—then red—
When he, with light sophistication
Extended me this invitation:
"Let's hop my plane, sweet child," he said,
"We'll cruise the clouds awhile, and then
Land on my lawn, you'll stay to tea.
Anon, I'll fly you home again."

He'll never know how tempted I
Went teetering "yes" and tottering "no."
I simply said, "It can't be done."
And he replied, "Of course not. No."
And now I'm haunted by the thought
He'll think me cowardly indeed.
If I could just explain to him
It wasn't flying that I feared;
I've been aloft before, you see,
It's just—I never did like tea!

MONA GOULD



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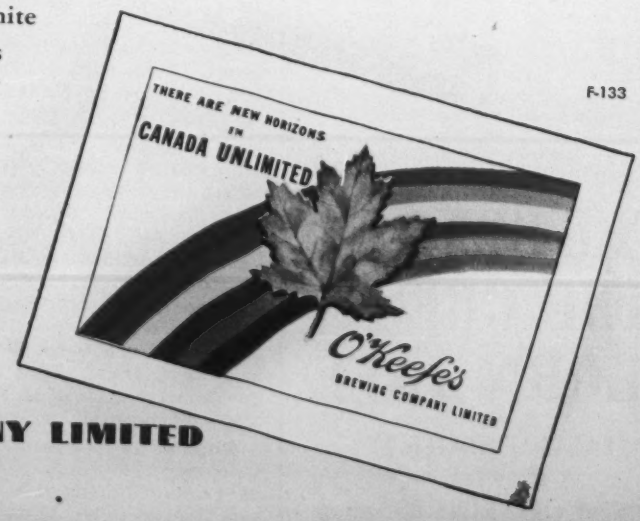

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O'Keefe's BREWING COMPANY LIMITED

Quantity and Quality in Canadian Writing

By KATHLEEN STRANGE

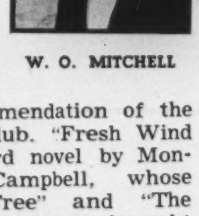
The past year may prove to have been of more than passing significance in the literary history of Canada. Not only did the output of Canadian writers—nearly a hundred volumes—reach a new high in quantity, but critics are in agreement that the quality has shown remarkable improvement. Here is a swift glance over the more important works produced. It may serve as a reminder of some titles missed or as a convenient check list during Book Week.

NOVEMBER 1 to 8 is Canadian Book Week, the one week in the year during which Canadian authors' books are featured in the stores and libraries throughout our land and during which Canadian authors, with due modesty let us hope, talk about themselves and are talked about by others.

For many years now Canadian writers have been climbing the long and uphill road to recognition and fame. Both these goals seem finally to have been achieved, for this year, perhaps more than any other year in the history of Canadian literature, there has been a large and highly creditable output of Canadian books of all kinds. Almost one hundred books of fiction, non-fiction, poetry and juvenile character have been published during 1946-7.

Out of the thirty outstanding works of fiction published during 1946-7 many have been prize winners.

Harpist Winnifred Bambrick of Montreal won the Governor-General's award for fiction with her "Continental Revue," an engrossing story of the travels and experiences of a huge touring company of actors, singers, dancers, animal trainers and so forth. "In Due Season" by Christine van der Mark of Edmonton and "Truthfully Yours" by Angeline Bleuets of Montreal won the $500 awards of the Oxford-Crowell contest. Both books will be on the market soon. "Judgment Glen," by Will Bird of Halifax, and "Music at the Close" by Edward A. McCourt of Saskatoon, were joint winners in the Ryerson Fiction Contest, splitting the $500 award between them. "The Tin Flute" by Winnipeg's Gabrielle Roy and "Mrs. Mike" by Benedict and Nancy Freedman were Literary Guild Choices for this season. And two works of fiction, "The Tin Flute", and "Who has Seen the Wind?" by W. O. Mitchell, of High River, Alberta, have been purchased by the movies for large sums.



W. O. MITCHELL

Other novels of outstanding merit that saw the light of day this year include "Hetty Dorval" by Ethel Wilson of Vancouver, this short but excellent book being a July recommendation of the Narrator Book Club. "Fresh Wind Blowing" is a third novel by Montreal's Grace Campbell, whose "Thorn Apple Tree" and "The Higher Hill" have already brought her nation-wide acclaim. It is a story of this last war, with its setting in Canada.

Maida Parlow French of Toronto, whose first novel, "Boughs Bend Over", dealt with Ontario's early days has followed this up with a story of the United Empire Loyalists who settled in Mathilda Township, Dundas County. It is aptly titled "All this to Keep." "Of This Day's Journey" is a second novel by a talented young writer, Constance Beresford-Howe of Montreal. Miss Beresford-Howe's first novel, "The Unreasoning Heart", won the Dodd Mead Fellowship at Brown University, Providence, R. I.

"Wind Without Rain" is an excellent first novel by Selwyn Dewdney, an Ontario school teacher and artist and it deals with the school teaching profession he so well knows. "Return to Jalna" by that dean of Canadian women novelists, Mazo de la Roche continues the saga of the Whiteoaks clan and is Miss de la Roche's tenth book. "Down River lies the World", by Marian Greene, is a first novel about a young emigrant who comes to Canada from Massachusetts in the early days.

Thomas B. Costain, a native of Brantford, Ont., is already famous on two continents. His latest historical novel, "The Moneyman" is receiving wide acclaim and has been purchased by the movies. "Like a Flower", by Sheila S. Thompson, of York Mills, Ont., is a first novel of promise with its setting in England during the war. Ralph Allen, a former war correspondent, has produced a first novel, "Home Made Banners", which has been classed as one of the best novels in Canada to have been written about the past war. "The Viking Heart" is a reprint of Laura Goodman Salverson's first splendid novel, published almost twenty years ago.

GRACE CAMPBELL

"Gay Dogs and Dark Horses", by Vancouver artist, Illingworth H. Kerr, is a lively and humorous collection of stories about the prairie pioneers, illustrated by the artist's own sketches. "Pride's Fancy", by Thomas H. Raddall, tells of storms, pirates, buried treasure and a slave revolt in the early days of Nova Scotia, which is Mr. Raddall's home. Grace Tompkinson follows up her first novel, "Her Own People", with a story of the struggles of the U.S. Loyalists in the New Brunswick wilderness entitled "Welcome Wilderness". "Many Strange Birds" is Susan Kerby's third book.

"Under the Volcano", by Malcolm Lowry, now a resident of British Columbia after travels in many parts of the world, is a well-told story, of a man's disintegration through drink. "Sunrise for Peter" by Will R. Bird is a collection of some of the best short stories this author has written. Many of them have been starred in O'Brien's Best Short Story Annual. "Trees Grow Tall" is a first novel by Irene Perrot of Tecumseh, Ont. Dorothy Dumbrille's second novel, "Deep Doorways", is the story of a U. E. Loyalist family living near Brockville during the period between the first and second World Wars. Mrs. Dumbrille has an excellent first novel to her credit, "All this Difference." a study of the French and English Canadians in Glengarry County.

In the field of non-fiction there have also been prize winners this year. "A North American History," by Dr. John Irwin Cooper, Assistant Professor of History at McGill University, won the $2,000 Kleiforth Prize, subscribed in Minneapolis and Manitoba in the interests of goodwill. Dr. Cooper is a native of London, Ont., and won the gold medal in history when he graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1933. "Colony to Nation," by Professor A. R. M. Lower, formerly of Winnipeg and now Professor of History at Queen's University, Kingston, won the Governor-General's award for academic non-fiction this year and also a prize of $500 donated by the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.

Leacock Medal

"In Search of Myself", by Frederick Philip Grove, for many years a resident of Manitoba and now of Simcoe, Ont., won the Governor-General's award for creative non-fiction. This is a story of the author's own career and tells of his many struggles and setbacks until the time when, nearing the end of his life, he finds himself with many honours being heaped upon him. "Ojibway Melody", by Harry L. Symons, is the first book to win the newly-established Stephen Leacock Medal for Humour. This is Mr. Symon's second book and a third is announced for early publication under the title "Three Ships West."

There are many other excellent books in the same field, among which one might mention "Remember Me?" by Edward F. Meade of Vancouver, "Dominion of the North," by Donald Creighton, "The Birds of Brewery Creek", by Malcolm MacDonald,

(*Continued on Page* 22)

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JEWISH STATESMAN PRESENTS ZIONIST CASE AT U.N.

The following is the text of the address delivered by Dr. Chaim Weizmann before the U.N. Palestine Committee at Lake Success on October 18th.

It is a moving experience for me to come before this Committee of the United Nations for the purpose of summarizing the views and sentiments of the Jewish people at this turning point of its fortunes. My mind goes back a quarter of a century to the previous assembly of nations which solemnly endorsed our programme for the reconstitution in Palestine of our National Home. I came from the council room in which the Mandate was ratified with the feeling that the most cherished ideals of our own history had been sanctioned by the conscience of all mankind. Our ancient civilization which had enriched the thought and spirit of the world was to be given a free abode in the very cradle of its birth. Our people were to find a home—not a refuge, not an asylum, not a mere shelter, but a home with which their past memory and future hope were inseparately bound up. The Jewish people was to fashion its own political and social institutions in the image of its own character and tradition, on a level with all other nations in the human family.

I can testify here that the establishment of the Jews as a nation amongst the nations of the world was the real purpose and motive of that international covenant endorsed by the League of Nations. In the light of this knowledge, I cannot fail to be amused by such frivolous assertions as that made by an Arab delegate here to the effect that the motive of the Mandate was to reward me for alleged discoveries of poison gas. I cannot avoid the conclusion that those who made these assertions must have been equally unversed in the political and chemical literature of the time.

INSPIRED BY HIGH PURPOSE

The Mandate was inspired by high purposes, worthy of all the exertion and sacrifice which we could bring. Our achievements in Palestine where our people have created new social and cultural values and opened new economic opportunities for themselves and their neighbors were carried out under the sanction of this international treaty. Times have changed: new situations, new conflicts have arisen; and new conditions must now be sought to enable us to fulfill our unique destiny as a nation in Palestine. But I cannot turn to the consideration of these new conditions without paying tribute to the vision, the courage and the universal equity which animated the fifty-two signatories of the Palestine Mandate in enabling our people to approach the threshold of independence, where I believe it now stands. It is no coincidence that the statesmen who developed the idea of organized international cooperation were prominently identified with the struggle for Jewish national equality as well. Wilson and Balfour, Lloyd George, Smuts and Masaryk and Cecil as well as the leaders in the creation of the United Nations found time, amid their universal preoccupations to plan for the Jewish State.

A few months ago in Jerusalem I had the opportunity of meeting your Special Committee and submitting my views on the Palestine question. For several years I have consistently believed and advocated that the idea of partition, first proposed by the most distinguished and authoritative British Commission on Palestine, represents the only practical compromise which faces the hard facts and offers an escape from deadlock and frustration.

NOT AN EASY COMPROMISE

It is not an easy compromise to envisage—least of all to one like myself who knows that the original purpose of the Mandate involved no such limitation as is now proposed. Nobody dreamed in those days that the processes of Jewish immigration and development would have to be confined in one-eighth of the area in which the national home was to be established by international consent. All who were identified with the inception of this policy have testified that the vision was wider than that. Before your Special Committee, I brought first-hand evidence to this effect from sources in full acquaintance with what the intentions of the Mandate were—notably that of Balfour, Lloyd George, General Smuts and of President Wilson who declared that a Jewish State was intended.

You are now familiar with the considerations which led your Special Committee to recommend, and our own representatives to accept, the principle of a settlement by partition and immigration. I doubt if any political problem has ever been studied by a more judicial and disinterested tribunal. For the most part, the members of the Special Committee and the governments which they represented had no interest or prejudice which could interfere with an objective and dispassionate view. It is not surprising, therefore, that the majority recommendations are conceived on the most strictly realistic principles. Nor is it surprising that these principles have evoked such widespread and powerful support amongst the delegations represented in this Committee whose sole interest is in a just solution of the problem.

The principle of partition has been the subject of such vehement controversy in this Committee that it may be useful to comment on it briefly at this concluding stage. There is nothing new in the idea of a Jewish State. It is no departure from the Mandate. It is the inevitable and foreseen consummation of the Mandate. I was surprised to observe the opinion of a distinguished Arab delegate to the effect that Jewish statehood is a sudden and unauthorized extension of the rights conferred upon the Jews by the Mandate. It must have slipped his memory or knowledge that full sovereign independence for the Jewish National Home was clearly envisaged by the authors of the Mandate and there are numerous pronouncements to that effect on record.

Yet I agree with the view of the distinguished Soviet representative that the formal considerations of law and history are secondary at this moment to the considerations of life itself. The main justification, the main necessity for a Jewish State arises from the facts and urgencies of life itself. Consider the position. Here is a community of 700,000 with its language, its religion, its cultural traditions and movements, its distinctive social outlook, its industrial and agricultural projects, its scientific spirit, its art and its music, its universities and schools. Here, likewise, is a community with a great democratic spirit and a thoroughgoing democratic structure, confronting another group which is in a different stage of development, but is numerically superior. The institutions of the Jewish homeland are in some way distinctive to itself and to the Jewish people of which it is the core. The strongest solidarity of this community is with its kindred in Europe, the battered remnants of ancient communities, survivors who linger amidst the memories of the past and the graveyards of the present.

Not one of these characteristics which marks this community is shared by its Arab neighbors. The question before the Assembly is how and by whom shall this Jewish community be governed? By whom shall its development and growth be determined?

Shall it be governed by a trustee? By the Arabs? By itself? These three alternatives cover all the variations of Palestinian solutions and the simplest analysis of them must lead this Committee inevitably to the conclusions of the Majority Report.

The continuance of a regime of tutelage has been universally discarded by all parties including the Mandatory Power itself. The first recommendation of the Report—the termination of the Mandate—met with universal approval. And indeed the continuance of this Mandate or of any mandate is hardly a feasible prospect after the declaration by the United Kingdom representative of his Government's intention to plan for an early withdrawal.

BRITISH FRIENDSHIP DESIRED

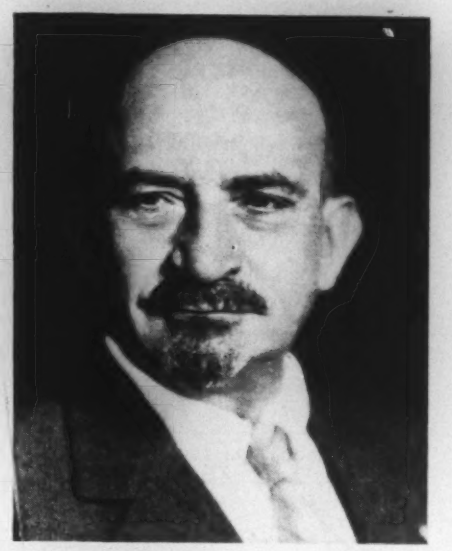
My own sentiments about the British Mandate are probably no secret to any student of the Palestine question. I hope that when the Jewish people is secure in its independence the traditional British-Jewish friendship will once again become evident and the present tension will vanish as a passing nightmare. The great services which Britain rendered in helping to lay the foundations of Jewish independence will be remembered with appreciation while the sordid consequences of the White Paper pass into forgotten history.

If we put aside the continuation of any mandate or trusteeship we are left with but two alternatives for the future government of the Jewish National Home. Either it must be independent, forming a free national unit or it must become and remain a minority under Arab rule, subject in the last resort, to the will of the Arab majority. Mr. Chairman, it is significant that those few delegates who have spoken in this debate against the majority report have advocated this solution—a Jewish minority in an Arab state. If you deny Jewish statehood, there is no other.

Now subjection of the Jews as a minority under Arab rule is a solution which all impartial commissions and tribunals have rejected and must reject. On moral grounds it is impossfble to take the only community in the world which expressed the national identity of the Jewish people and to place it under the domination of the Arab Higher Committee. It is not only that the Chairman and members of the Arab Higher Committee cannot be regarded as having anything but a hostile attitude to Jewish national ideals.

SUBJECTION IS NOT ACCEPTABLE

The subjection of the Jews as a minority to them is unacceptable in all conditions. Those of us Jews who on the strength of international promise and under the impulse of our



DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN, World Zionist Leader, former president Jewish Agency for Palestine, and renowned scientist.

own history made our homes in Palestine did not do so with the object of becoming Arab citizens of Jewish persuasion.

I will not discuss whether it is a good or bad fortune to be a minority in an Arab state. I would leave the Jews of Iraq, of Yemen and Tripoli—and the Christian Assyrians of Iraq to pronounce upon that. Here I would only say that it is not the purpose for which under international auspices we were encouraged to come to Palestine. The idea that a national home can ever be equated with a minority position in an Arab state deserves no consideration at all. It would burst out of such an unnatural subjection.

It should be obvious by now that a distinct national unit cannot be subjected by force to another nation in the name of majority rule. The distinguished delegate of Canada uttered a profound truth when he said that "unity cannot be imposed without consent." It is in the name of this very principle that my good friend, the distinguished delegate of Pakistan is here with us today.

If we discard the Mandate and emphatically reject minority status in an Arab state, we are left with partition and Jewish statehood as the only possible condition for the future government of Palestine. It is the only solution which promises finality—a clear definition of the limits within which Jews and Arabs are free to develop their national wills.

EQUALITY IS ESSENTIAL

Above all it offers equality which is the essential precondition of Arab-Jewish cooperation. When the Jews face the Arabs, as equals, members of this Assembly, and of the family of nations, only then will the prospect of a real partnership open out. A Jewish State in Palestine will in its own interests, as well as by its own ideals, seek close cooperation with the Arab states on its borders. The majority report in a moving passage refers to the results which can ensue from such equal cooperation between the two Semitic peoples.

In the thoughtful and statesmanlike declaration which the United States Delegate made before this Committee, attention is drawn to the achievement by many Arab peoples of their independence in wide areas. It is appropriate that the question should be viewed in this context of relative equity. The Jews are only claiming in small measure what has been conferred upon the Arabs in abundant degree. There was a time when Arab statesmanship was able to see this equity in its true proportions. That was when the eminent leader and liberator of the Arabs, the Emir Feisal, later King of Iraq, made a treaty with me declaring that if the rest of Arab Asia were free, the Arabs would concede the Jewish right freely to settle and develop in Palestine which would exist side by side with the Arab state. My first thought on coming to Palestine in 1918 was to see the Arab leader and to reach such an agreement with him. This agreement was subsequently embodied in the Treaty. The condition which he then stipulated, the independence of all Arab territories outside Palestine, has now been fulfilled. The area of Arab independence stretches far and wide. Independence is not the exclusive right of the Arabs. We Jews have an equal claim to it. This Assembly cannot possibly decree that the desire of the Arabs to possess an eighth state must obliterate the right of the Jews to possess a single centre of independent national life.

CONFIDENT OF COOPERATION

Despite some of the things that have been said in this debate, I retain my belief in the prospect of Arab-Jewish cooperation once a solution based on finality and equality has received the sanction of international consent. The Jewish State in Palestine may become a pilot plant for processes and examples which may have a constructive message for its neighbors as well. The smallness of the state will be no bar to its full intellectual achievement. Athens was only one small city and the whole world is still its debtor.

In providing for Jewish statehood the majority report, in my view, correctly defines the objective conditions of Arab-Jewish cooperation; conditions of finality and equality. But this solution accomplishes something further as well. It has profound relevance to the Jewish problem which weighs so heavily upon the conscience of mankind. We were deeply moved to hear the Soviet delegate refer in such eloquent terms to the great tragedy which has befallen our people and which has demonstrated with such frightful emphasis the consequences of its national homelessness. In describing the right of the Jewish people "as of other peoples as well . . . that its security and welfare would not be dependent upon the mercy and good will of this or another state" the Soviet declaration reveals a clear understanding of our deepest historic emotions. This analysis diagnoses our disease as national homelessness and the cure as a home.

Now this problem of displaced Jews in Europe and of Jews who may be impelled to seek new homes elsewhere *can* be solved within the framework of the majority report. The Jewish problem in its acute phase today is the problem of one million Jews in Europe and the Orient who have no assurance of a secure existence. The proposed Jewish State by intensive agriculture and irrigation and by industrial development can provide homes for them all.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The industrial development which I have in mind is that which depends not on heavy raw materials but on specialized technical skill. Scientific research can do much to expedite the progress of many industries. A well-trained skilled population can do the rest. I have some encouraging personal experience of these possibilities. Switzerland is an instructive example of a flourishing industrial economy with no access to raw materials but with great resources of skilled man power.

This sort of development together with large schemes of irrigation and land reclamation will solve the Jewish problem in the healthiest way. Life in Palestine offers our people not only a refuge amongst their kinsmen but also a chance of contributing to the rebirth of a nation and the development of its institutions. In this way the immigrant achieves a unity between himself and the society in which he lives. Our remnants in Europe who have before their eyes their six million slaughtered kinsmen cannot stand the thought of another dispersion. They do not throw themselves on the mercy of the world. They are not suppliant, they are not beggars. They wish to be citizens of a Jewish society in which their capacities and ideals will be fully at home. Your Special Committee had a good opportunity of testing these assertions in European DP camps.

I have nothing to say to those who represent the natural desire of uprooted Jews to seek their homeland as a sort of dark conspiracy fomented from outside, as a kind of exploitation of misery. The only hand of welcome extended to these Jewish survivors is the one which reaches out from our people in Palestine. The only credit in the episode of displaced Jews belongs to those who have assisted our Jewish survivors to leave the furies of hideous memories behind them and become the honored citizens of their national home. To delude them with exhortations to reconstruct their own graveyards, or to fall as unwanted burdens on the mercy of reluctant powers—this is to mock their tragedy and to insult their very suffering. Therefore, in establishing Jewish equality and nationhood the United Nations can both solve the problem of Palestine's political future and relieve the darkest human tragedy of our time. In bringing so many countries together on a basis of agreement, the majority report has already done some service to the cause of international harmony.

PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS

While supporting the principles of the majority report I would ask the Committee to give new consideration to certain modifications which we have proposed, especially in respect of Western Galilee and the Jewish district of Jerusalem. The proposed economic union is a progressive idea which I believe is bound to triumph over any temporary resistance which it may meet.

In reviewing its plans for the implementation of these proposals I would ask this Committee to make full use of the assistance which our own people can give in making the Jewish State capable of its own defence. Undoubtedly, as delegates have said, the Charter itself is the best safeguard of small states against any aggression from its neighbors. We do not anticipate, nor do we fear any such aggression. We find it hard to believe that any states represented here take their international obligations so lightly as to challenge the Assembly's recommendations by the threat or use of force. The Jewish State, when established, will scrupulously observe the Charter's provisions.

We feel, however, that the prospects of peace will be brightest if the Jewish forces maintaining security within our own state are accompanied at the outset by an international force to symbolize the consent and decision of the United Nations. But in all circumstances our people are prepared to make full provision for their own defence.

When this Committee comes to plan the creation of a Jewish State, it will be fulfilling a proud historic mission. Despite its small scope, this enterprise stands high in the esteem of liberal thought. So many considerations of justice and humanity are involved. There is redress for a persecuted people; equality for the Jewish people amongst the nations; the redemption of desert soil by cultivation; the creation of a new economy and society; the embodiment of progressive social ideas in an area that has fallen behind the best standards of modern life; the revival of one of the oldest cultures of mankind.

I have been interested and not a little repelled to hear this great enterprise described by the representatives of Iraq and Syria as Nazism. Making due allowance for the legitimate joys of debate, I consider that this carries distortion and libel very far indeed. Of course, I do not dispute the right of those two gentlemen to speak with authority and intimacy on the nature of Nazism. I cannot rival their contacts in that field. But on the nature of Zionism I hold myself a better exponent than they. The character of our movement as a genuine effort at national liberation and society building cannot be obscured by such slanders. Some of them, including absurd allegations about children being snatched from their homes, are worthy successors of the most atrocious libels in the sordid history of anti-Jewish incitement. No one who invents or gives currency to such statements can have any reason for pride.

I must confess the deep satisfaction that I felt after so many years spent in expounding the ideals of our movement to hear so many impartial and distinguished nations from the old world and the new, from the East and the West, expressing the spiritual and liberal motives of Zionism with such sympathy and understanding.

I cannot allow this statement of the Jewish case to conclude without a word of appeal at this great bar of the world's conscience. A world which does not hear us in this moment of our agony would be deaf to the voice of justice and human feeling which must be raised loud and clear if the moral foundations of our society are to survive. If you follow the impartial judgment of your own qualified Committee and admit us to your honored table, we shall enter your company with a sense of the spiritual and intellectual challenge which the idea of the United Nations makes to the conscience of man. In giving us this opportunity you will be faithful to the noblest ideals which have been conceived by our ancestors and transmitted by them to the common heritage of the world.

"The Lord shall set His hand again the second time to recover the remnants of his people. And He shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assemble the outcast of Israel and gather together the depressed of Judah from the four corners of the earth."

Sponsored by the United Zionist Council of Canada

THE BOOKSHELF

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Lewis' Distinguished Contribution To the Understanding of Poetry

By L. A. MACKAY

THE POETIC IMAGE—by C. Day Lewis—*Clarke, Irwin—$2.25.*

POETS AND PUNDITS—by Hugh L'Anson Fausset—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.25.*

KEATS AND THE DAEMON KING—by W. W. Beyer—*Oxford—$4.25.*

DEMETRIOS CAPETANAKIS — John Lehmann — *London—10/6.*

THE CIRCLE OF AFFECTION—by D. C. Scott—*McClelland & Stewart — $3.50.*

LETTERS AND POEMS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS—edited by Clifford Bax—*Philosophical Library, N.Y.—$2.75.*

LIVING poets, at any rate since the time of the Odyssey, have been faced with the difficulty that if they do not innovate, the public loses respect for them and interest in them; if they do innovate, it complains of the unfamiliarity of their manner. A perpetual stream of new criticism is needed to keep the public and the artist in step. This criticism has a peculiar value when it is carried on by one who is himself an eminent artist, and who is in touch with the thinking of his time, though Mr. Lewis' quotations from Coleridge are a striking example of how far the main problems in a new age are a matter of scale and degree rather than of absolute novelty.

In a style deliberately lightened of narrowly technical language, Mr. Lewis has made a distinguished contribution to the enjoyment of poetry, both new and old, by the general reader, and to an understanding by critics and poets of its possibilities and its limitations. With copious and well-chosen examples he discusses the importance and illustrates the use of images in poetry, making no attempt to squeeze all poetic technique into one mould, but allowing for differences of intention at different times and in different natures.

The inquiry begins with a sensible and balanced discussion of the extent to which, and the sense in which, the use of imagery is basic to the poet's presentation of the world within and about him. It proceeds next to inquire into the fields from which imagery is drawn, the nature of the precision it demands, and the quality of the intensity it can achieve. This leads to a discussion of poetic passion, which is distinguished from mere emotion. Of particular interest to modern readers is the sensitive and stimulating treatment of the organization of images in a poem with particular reference to modern practice, but with an illuminating use of earlier examples. Mr. Lewis is disarmingly modest about his professional qualifications as a critic, but the book has an order, a clarity, and a discrimination that many a professional critic would be proud to attain.

Casual Serious

Mr. Fausset's book is largely a revision and extension of reviews written in the last ten or twelve years. The subjects range widely through European, American, and Oriental literature; the unifying theme is the search for spiritual integrity. The style is easy and attractive; the opinions expressed display a well-stored mind, a balanced judgment, a sane and broad sympathy which can appreciate passing fashions of these or other times without being swept away by them, and can form an independent verdict on a sounder basis than mere impatience with currently accepted beliefs. The steadily observed intention is to increase the reader's understanding and appreciation of the merits and short-comings of the subject, rather than to display the critic's erudition or preach his prejudices. An admirable book for what one might call casual serious reading.

Substantial novelty in the treatment of a great poet is always exciting, and Mr. Beyer makes out a very good claim for the importance of his new approach to Keats' poems. He believes that the *Oberon* of the German poet Wieland, which Keats read in 1815, had a strong and often decisive influence on the symbols employed, the movement of the plot, and the development of the ideas in a number of Keats' greatest poems, particularly *Endymion, The Eve of St. Agnes,* and *Lamia.* The minutely detailed argument demands close attention, and some of the parallels may seem overdrawn; yet when full allowance has been made for Mr. Beyer's enthusiasm, there remain a great many unquestionable resemblances that throw much light on otherwise obscure passages and transitions, on the general movement of Keats' thought, and especially on the poet's method of handling his materials.

On Not Being

The poems and critical articles of Demetrios Capetanakis, a young Greek poet who died in England in 1944, have been collected and published, with critical and biographical notices by several English writers. The verse, of which there is very little, displays fine compression of thought and a sensitive appreciation of words. The critical articles show Mr. Capetanakis deeply preoccupied with that perennial problem of philosophy which so fascinated the ancient Greeks, the problem of Being and Not-Being. They contain a number of stimulating observations on English poetry as seen in the light of a different tradition, and illuminating discussions of Dostoevsky, Stefan George, Proust and Rimbaud. The essay on Rimbaud in particular has a clarity and penetration that would be difficult to match anywhere in the literature dealing with this strange and forceful poet.

Casual Violence

Mr. Scott's book is a collection of earlier and later poems and prose. The chief strength of the collection lies in the short stories that with a finely controlled economy portray the casual violence of a primitive society. It is unfortunate that the book begins with a long, rather weak story which gives no opportunity for the quietly tragic quality, or the exploitation, in Poe's vein, of the uncanny, which are Mr. Scott's most effective manners. The interest of the essays is mainly reminiscent; even *Poetry and Progress,* though it contains many sensible observations, prompts one to quote from it, "How far away that seems!" Of the poems, the most attractive are the songs, which have a genuine song-like quality rarely found in these days, that calls insistently for a musical setting. One closes the book, however, with the wish that more space had been given to stories like *Ciute Boulay, Tête-Jaune,* and *Charcoal.*

Large Woman

Mr. Bax has translated with felicity and fidelity the sonnets and letters allegedly written by Mary Queen of Scots to Lord Bothwell. Whether one thinks of the unfortunate Queen as a tragic victim, or as "that large, lame, loose woman," the documents have a perennial attraction. The literary merit of the letters is small in any language, but Mr. Bax has made them intelligible, and has well captured the directness and ardent sincerity that redeem whatever technical flaws the critics have discovered in the French originals of the sonnets. There is a brief and judicious discussion of the authenticity of the documents.

FOR THE RECORD

Recording Britain, Volume II, Edited by Arnold Palmer. (Oxford University Press in Association with The Pilgrim Trust. Four Volumes $32.00) The history of this important publishing project which grew out of the danger which the war brought to "scenes and buildings characteristic of a district or period" was dealt with on the occasion of the appearance of Volume I. (S.N., 11 January, 1947) Ninety-seven distinguished British water-colorists were commissioned to carry out the task and the completed record of 1,549 works now hangs in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London; through these beautiful volumes the work is now made available to the world. Each volume contains 96 duotone plates and 8 in full color and the whole is integrated and enlivened by the scholarship of Arnold Palmer who supplies the modestly-termed "notes" for each illustration. Volume II covers Essex, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire, Norfolk and Yorkshire, and naturally there is no deviation from the high quality of the first volume. The series is a collector's item which should become of increasing value. The publishers point out that the sets will not be broken, although the copies may be purchased, as they appear, upon payment of the individual price per volume of $8.00, the purchaser subscribing at the same time to the full set. Volumes III and IV will be ready in 1948.

Corporation Finance, by C. A. Ashley. (Macmillans, $2.50) Written by the Professor of Commerce of the University of Toronto, who is probably the best general authority in the field of Canadian corporate finance, this short clear book will be welcomed by students (who might expect to have to read something much longer and duller) and also by business men who want to refresh their memories and to keep a reference volume on the subject.

Jacob Mountain, First Lord Bishop of Quebec, A Study in Church and State 1793-1825, by Thomas R. Millman. (University of Toronto Press, $4.00) A clear and scholarly account, much of it drawn from manuscript sources, of a strong and vigorous man who came "to vitalize a well-meant but unworkable ecclesiastical policy," that is, to set up the Church of England as the Established Church of the Canadas.

Borrowed Summer, by Elizabeth Enright. (Oxford, $2.75.) Short stories of delicacy and understanding by an acute and talented observer. Many about children.

My American Pilgrimage, by Stoyan Christowe. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.75). A moving story of how a young Balkan immigrant transformed into a real American. This immigrant not only decided to learn English but learned to use it to advantage.

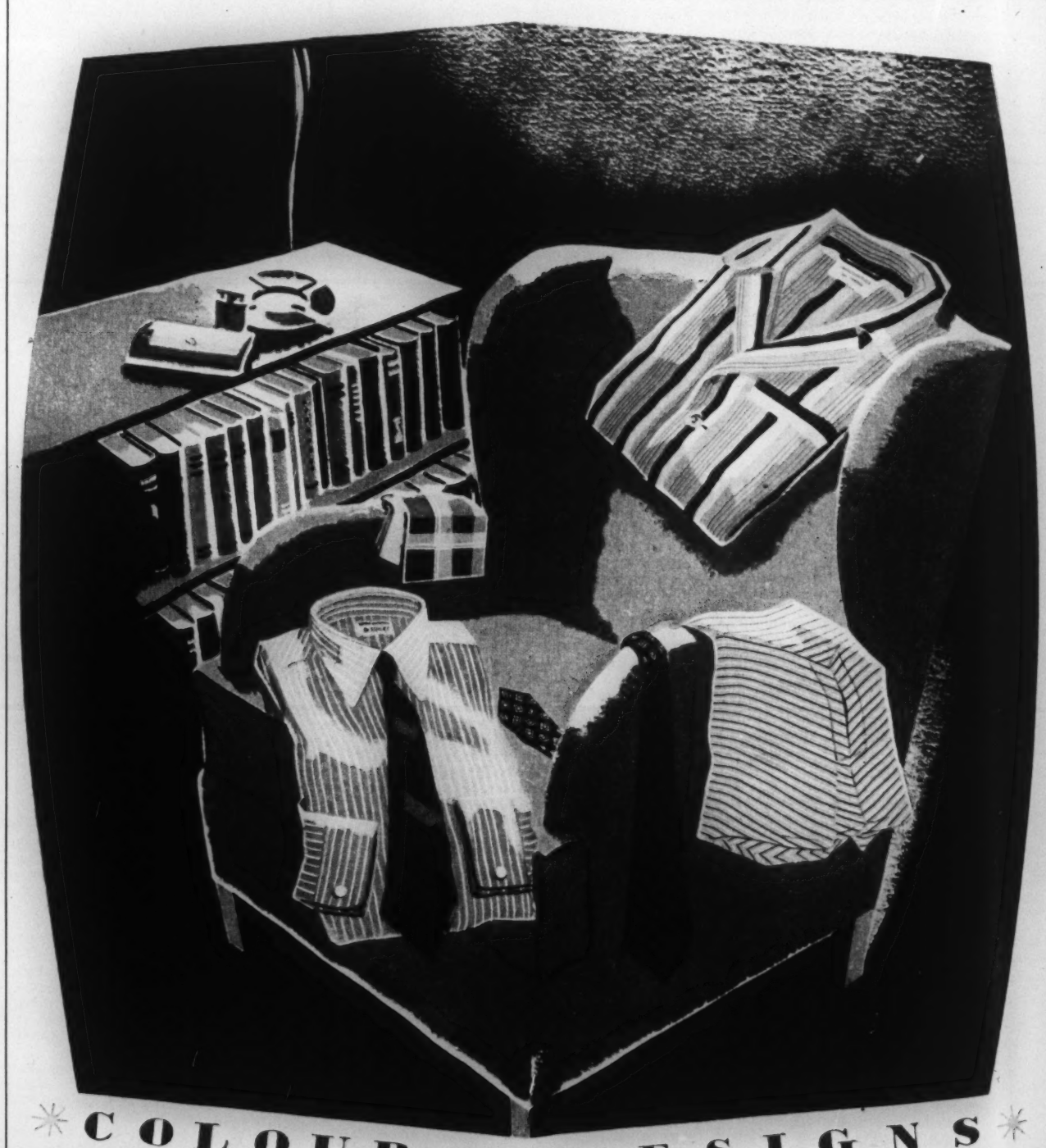
China's Destiny, by Chiang Kai-shek. Introduction by Lin Yutang. (Macmillans, $3.50) This is the "authorized" version of the famous credo of the Generalissimo which is still required reading in all Chinese Government circles.

Robert Louis Stevenson, novels and stories selected and introduced by V. S. Pritchett. (Collins, $3.95) Discriminating and original selection, including two complete novels — **Weir of Hermiston** and **Kidnapped** — together with a new critical appraisal of Stevenson's writing.

Novels of Mystery from the Victorian Age, selected and introduced by Maurice Richardson. (Collins, $3.95) Another excellent addition to the Pilot Omnibus series; the selection includes Wilkie Collins' famous **The Woman in White.**

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.



LONDON LETTER

Savile Row Is Horrified by New Price Tag Rules on Clothes

By P. O'D.

London.

BESPOKE tailors—the sort of tailor who is so haughty that he will hardly speak to you unless you speak to him first, and not even then perhaps—are seriously alarmed. The Government has now put a control on their prices; and not any too soon, seeing the fantastic heights to which those prices have soared.

The choice has been beween a utility suit and one made to order, but after trying on a utility suit the choice generally is between having a suit made to measure or getting on as best you can with a few more patches on the old one. And tailors have been prompt to take advantage of their opportunities—not without excuse!

Some months back a friend of mine went to his tailor to order a new dinner suit. Before the war it would have cost him about £15. The price asked him was just under £50, of which half was purchase tax—100 per cent on evening clothes! Any garment containing silk, says the law, which probably accounts for the number of dinner jackets you now see with revers of cloth. It also accounts for the number of men who don't any longer dine in the right sort of coat. Which is of course hardly dining at all.

Now since Oct. 1, a tailor may charge only his 1939 maximum, plus 110 per cent or £15, whichever is the greater. Besides this, there is a purchase tax of 2s. 6d. in the £ on ordinary suits, and 5s. on those containing silk which will ease the burden on the poor toff. But suits are still very expensive. One that cost £8 10s. in 1939—a quite ordinary price—now costs over £20. It seems enough.

By way of rubbing it in, the law insists that all tailors must display a price card in their shops giving these new rates. In Savile Row that may well be regarded as the hardest blow of all. What will Sir Harold say when he sees it? Especially if he remembers what he has been paying.

Sooner or Later

A few weeks ago I came on a farmer friend of mine watching one of his men plowing up a field with a tractor. The dust hung in a cloud about the machine and the plow. Usually it is a cloud of sea gulls in this coastal region, swerving and diving, and hopping about the freshly turned furrows in the hunt for worms. But the worms had burrowed in search of moisture well down beyond the reach of the plowshares, and there were no seagulls. Except for the green hedgerows and the glint of the sun on the waters of the Channel a mile or so away, it might almost have been a scene somewhere in Oklahoma, flat and dusty and brown.

"Aren't you afraid of this place becoming a sort of dust-bowl?" I asked. But he laughed at the idea.

"Not in England," he said. "Some years there's a lot of rain, and some years it doesn't rain so much. But sooner or later it always rains."

Well, his confidence was justified. The rains came after several weeks of drought, just in time to soften up the ground for the autumn plowing. The harvest was one of the quickest on record, with all that fine weather to speed it on. Quick, but not heavy — not as heavy as had been hoped, though also not as poor as was at one time feared.

Planting was late because of the cold and rain of the winter and early spring. The warm, bright summer brought everything on quickly, but the crops did not have a chance to develop as they should. This is especially true of wheat and the very important root crops. Altogether a poor year for the farmer—just when he and all the rest of us needed a particularly good one. But the weather has no regard for economic crises or the difficulties of governments.

Visitors Are Visitors

Every now and then the Iron Curtain is raised sufficiently to let out a team of some sort—even teams engaged in activities which apparently have little to do with the mysterious purposes of the Politburo. A year or so ago it was the Moscow Dynamos, who played an astonishingly good brand of soccer. Recently it has been a group of Russian chess-players, who have been doing equally astonishing things with kings and queens and bishops and knights. But perhaps Russian masters no longer call them by those names. Perhaps they prefer to describe them as "commissars" and "comrades". It doesn't seem to affect their play.

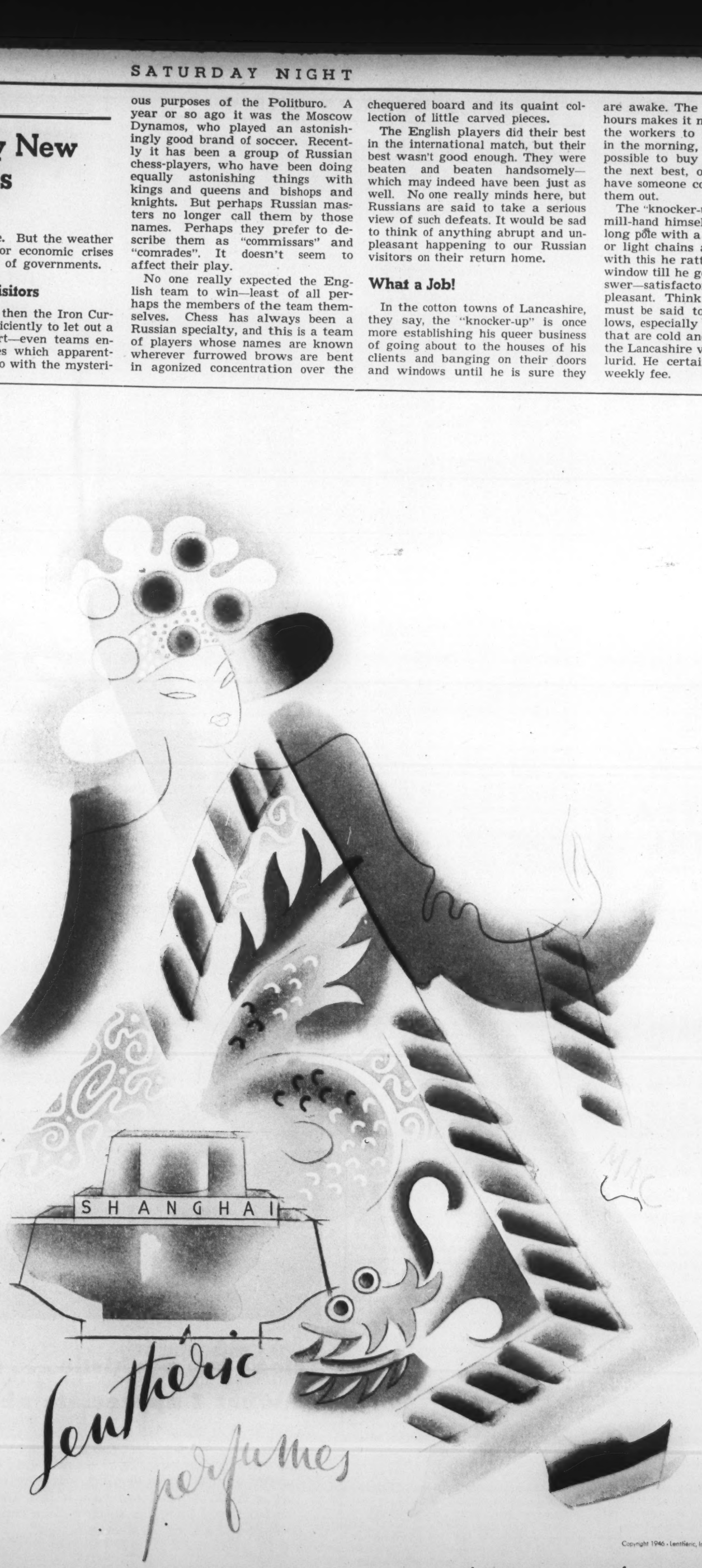
No one really expected the English team to win—least of all perhaps the members of the team themselves. Chess has always been a Russian specialty, and this is a team of players whose names are known wherever furrowed brows are bent in agonized concentration over the chequered board and its quaint collection of little carved pieces.

The English players did their best in the international match, but their best wasn't good enough. They were beaten and beaten handsomely—which may indeed have been just as well. No one really minds here, but Russians are said to take a serious view of such defeats. It would be sad to think of anything abrupt and unpleasant happening to our Russian visitors on their return home.

What a Job!

In the cotton towns of Lancashire, they say, the "knocker-up" is once more establishing his queer business of going about to the houses of his clients and banging on their doors and windows until he is sure they are awake. The system of staggered hours makes it necessary for some of the workers to get up much earlier in the morning, and it is almost impossible to buy an alarm clock. So the next best, or worst, thing is to have someone come around and rout them out.

The "knocker-up," generally an old mill-hand himself, goes about with a long pole with a bunch of loose wires or light chains at the end of it, and with this he rattles and bangs at the window till he gets a satisfactory answer—satisfactory, but probably not pleasant. Think of the things that must be said to those poor old fellows, especially on "mornings after" that are cold and wet and dark! And the Lancashire vocabulary is rich and lurid. He certainly earns his small, weekly fee.



CANADIAN WRITING

(*Continued from Page* 18)

"The War Sixth Year", by Edgar McInnis, a former Governor-General's award winner, "The Making of a Canadian", by the late J. F. B. Livesay, "Bluenose", by Dorothy Duncan, wife of the famous Canadian novelist, Hugh Maclennan, "The Road to Nationhood", by Wilfrid Eggleston, a regular contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT, "Igloo for the Night," by Mrs. Tom Manning, "Emily Murphy, Crusader", by Byrne Hope Sanders, "The Lure of Montreal", by W. P. Percival, "Face Powder and Gunpowder", by Jean Ellis and Isobel Dingman, the story of The Red Cross, and a new book of Canadian Short Stories edited by Desmond Pacey.

Children's books have not been neglected this year. There have been many excellent works among which are "Starbuck Valley Winter", by Roderick L. Haig-Brown, which won an award given by the Canadian Association of Children's Libraries, "The Talking Wire—the Story of Alexander Graham Bell," by O. J. Stevenson, "The Earth Beneath our Feet", by Alice E. Wilson and "The Littlest Reindeer", by Johanna De Witt.

Among the eighteen books of poetry we have "Poems" by Robert Finch, which won this year's Governor-General's award for Poetry, "Poems for People", by Dorothy Livesay, who won the award last year, "The Circle of Affection", by Duncan Campbell Scott, "The Canadian Book of Poetry", by A. J. M. Smith, "Stairway to the Stars" by Dorothy Dumbrille, "The Collected Poems" of Arthur S. Bourinot and others of equal excellence.

This large output by Canadian authors would seem to indicate that Canadian literature is really in its stride and is taking its place alongside the best in the world.

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*Patent Pending

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Petrillo's Ban Plan May Backfire; Jazz Programs to Suffer Most

By JOHN L. WATSON

IN THE good old days before the "recent unpleasantness" we had got pretty much accustomed to pompous pronouncements from real and would-be dictators who wanted to turn the clocks back several hundred years; but now that the most spectacular of the dictators have been liquidated we miss the grand gestures. However, praise be, we still have Caesar Petrillo. Mr. P. is a great one for the categorical imperative and his latest edict is in the best tradition of the all-or-nothing, compromise-be-damned school of thought.

The announcement was simple and straightforward: Mr. Petrillo stated that after December 31 of this year no member of his Union (i.e., no professional instrumentalist in the United States or Canada) would be permitted to make a recording or transcription of any kind for commercial or private use (the only exceptions being recordings made by orchestras for the correction of technical faults). Thus, he has written *finis* to an industrial process which has been accepted as an integral part of our musical culture for a generation and which does about a quarter of a billion dollars' worth of business per year on this continent alone!

Now, there are a great many people, notably those engaged in the manufacture of phonograph records, who seem to feel that James Caesar has bitten off a good deal more than he'll be able to chew. There is, therefore, some reason to suppose that the all-embracing prohibition will never be enforced or, if it is, that its duration will be short and sweet (for all but Mr. Petrillo). However, just for the sake of argument and supposing that the regulation does in fact go through, what will be its effects on the record and radio industries?

Plenty on Hand

Although some of the smaller recording companies might quickly be forced out of business it is perfectly obvious that the major producers, whose annual sales are reckoned in hundreds of millions of dollars, are not going to close their factories, scrap their machinery and send all their thousands of employees away with two weeks' pay and a good recommendation! On the contrary, the manufacturers will go on producing records, come what may. The big companies already have unissued pressings on hand sufficient to last from one and a half to two years. After that, if the interdict is still in force, recording artists will have to be obtained from outside North America. Victor, Columbia and Decca all have English subsidiaries and there are sufficient orchestras and instrumentalists in the British Isles and Europe to satisfy all demands. Only the master records need to be made abroad; they can then be shipped to America and mass-produced in the usual way. Projects might even be set up in Mexico—such a convenient retreat when regulations become irksome—for the production of recordings by American artists. The effect of all this, of course, would be to hand over to foreign musicians most of the royalties which at present are paid to the members of the home team.

It is Petrillo's idea, of course, that when canned music is no longer available, live music, by live performers, will take its place, resulting in more work and more money for all concerned. This is a logical enough assumption at first glance but, as usual, there is another side to the argument. All over North America musical concerts, both serious and popular, are today better attended and more intelligently listened to than ever before (for example, our own Toronto Symphony is making history by performing *two* series of subscription concerts in one season!) There are several reasons for this phenomenon but chief among them is the fact that an enormous number of people have learned to enjoy music in one form or another through the medium of records, in their homes or on the radio. Far from deterring people from attending concerts and recitals, records have become a powerful advertising force for both music and musicians.

The effect of the ban would be rather more pronounced on the lovers of popular, or jazz, music. First, there are few, if any, top-notch swing-bands outside North America; secondly, popular music is essential ephemeral and cannot be "stored up".

There is no doubt that the radio industry has in the past abused the privilege of using recorded music. On a great many stations scarcely a note of live music is heard and the availability of records has often served as an excuse for lack of initiative and enterprise on the part of station managers. Undoubtedly there have been instances where records have been employed to the disadvantage of available local talent, which is the basis of the Petrillo contention. On the other hand, a good proportion of the profits derived from recorded commercial programs can be, and frequently is, used by stations with a sense of community responsibility to employ local talent.

To summarize, then, the implications of the Petrillo edict: (a) it may not be possible to keep it in effect; (b) even if it is maintained it will make little difference to the quality or quantity of recording produced; (c) if it did make a difference, the results would not be wholly beneficial to the musicians whose interests it is intended to protect; (d) while correcting some outstanding abuses, the ban would have a bad effect on radio broadcasting in general; (e) although it would not profoundly affect the operations of the C.B.C. it would prove a serious hardship to independent broadcasters.

However, we have a couple of years before the well runs dry and in two years anything can happen—even to Mr. Petrillo.

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This is the way dinghy races start in Bermuda. There is no starting line, but the competitors line up alongside a large motor launch, according to handicap, and push off in that order when the word "go" is given.

—Photo courtesy Bermuda News Bureau.

PORTS OF CALL

For Tranquillity and Contentment Bermuda Is Still Unsurpassed

By EGERTON SMYTH

IN THESE days of high-powered living many Canadians feel the need of temporary sanctuary in some peaceful place. Is there one of us so lacking in imagination that he has not been stirred by the romantic possibilities of an island? Such a refuge exists in reality—the Coral Islands of Bermuda. Surrounded by incredibly blue water are the islands which Mark Twain described as "tranquil and contenting."

Bermuda, with a climate about perfect, as year-round climates go, is unsurpassed for outdoor recreation. Here you may bathe from your doorstep; bicycle through lanes of oleander, and admire the startlingly white lime-covered roofs and unique architecture of Bermudian homes. There are the restful sounds of horses' hoofs, blue skies overhead, the songs of cardinals, and unbelievable beauty of foliage on all sides. One rapidly loses the sense of haste and urgency and acquires a nostalgic longing to stay forever.

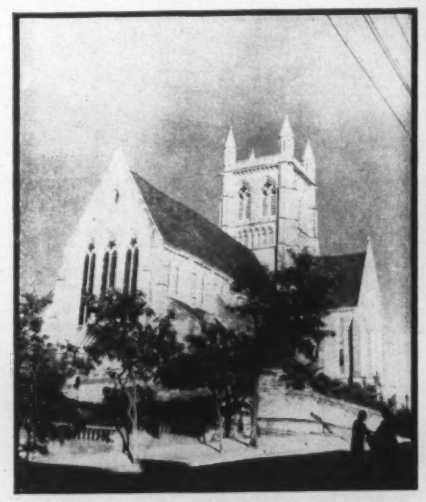
A glance at Bermuda's colorful history will pay the prospective visitor large dividends in interest. First discovered by Juan de Bermudez in 1515, it was settled by the British in 1609, when the ship "Sea Venture" while proceeding from England to the infant colony Virginia, was wrecked on the coral reefs. This ship, in command of Sir George Somers, was separated from the rest of the fleet by a "stern and dreadful storme and hideous." Here they were able to make a safe landing, offered thanks for their deliverance, and in the name of England took possession of the uninhabited islands.

The land of Bermuda was divided into eight parishes and distributed among shareholders who sent out settlers from England. St. George's Island and one-seventh of the remaining land was proclaimed "public land." From the largest shareholders the parishes derive their names.

To administer the affairs of the island, The Bermuda Company was formed and granted a charter in 1615 by King James. In 1620 an election of all free males was held and the first legislature came into being. The colonists won the right to manage their own affairs in 1680 and paid no further rent to absentee landlords. The legislative and Executive Councils were one and the same until 1880 at which time two bodies were set up and have functioned as such to the present day.

During the Revolutionary War Bermudians were dependent upon America for food supplies, as they had never developed their agricultural possibilities to any extent and had no commodities of their own to trade to Great Britain. When the Mother Country prohibited any further trade with the mainland they were, therefore in dire straits.

For necessities the Bermudians were, at length, forced to appeal to the generosity of the enemy. Their application was answered in a most



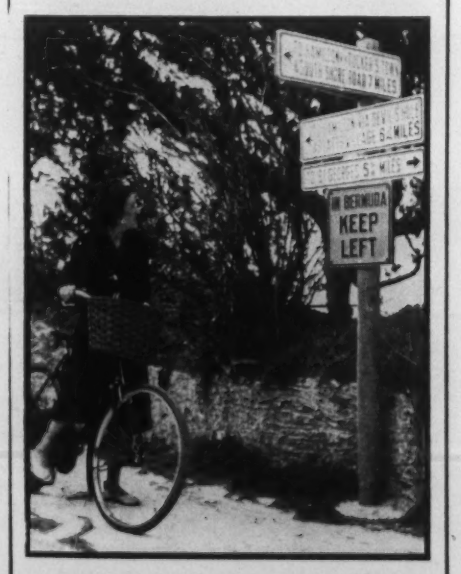
Bermuda Cathedral. The view from the tower of this Church of England cathedral in Hamilton is one of the finest to be obtained in the islands.

friendly manner intimating that supplies would be sent in exchange for ammunition. The Americans were as desperately in need of ammunition as the Bermudians of food. When a Mr. Harris had returned from Bermuda and informed General Washington of a considerable supply located at St. George and that the Bermudians were well disposed toward the Americans, it came as no great surprise to the Islanders that the powder magazine was rifled and one hundred barrels were taken. The powder having been received in America, the General wrote to the people of Bermuda assuring them of supplies. These followed and arrangements for annual shipments in exchange for salt were made. Although a number of important Bermudians were in connivance with the theft, the House of Assembly denounced the act and offered a reward for the discovery of the malefactors. No disclosures were ever made.

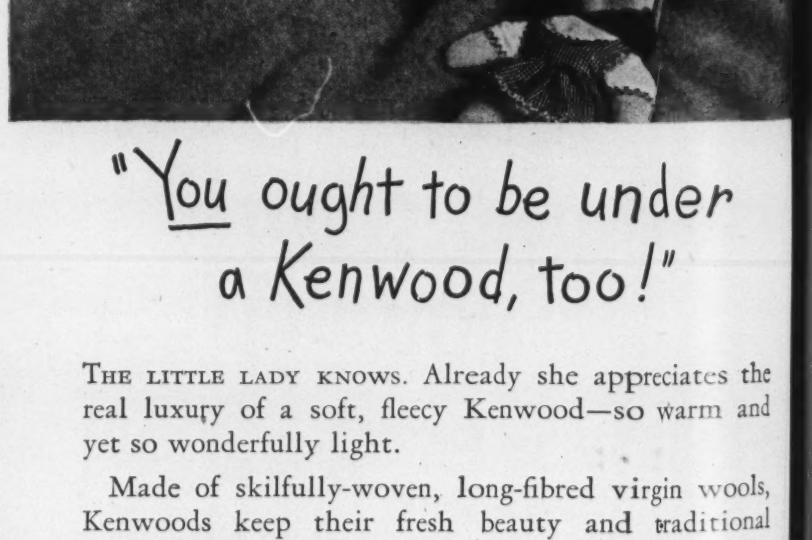
Between 1780 and 1795 the Bermudians had acquired a great many ships and much prosperity through privateering, and decided to establish a naval base, and by 1812 a fleet of merchant ships numbered more than two hundred. In 1822 the ports of the West Indies, being once more reopened to United States vessels, Bermuda's sea-faring activities went into decline. Times were hard until 1861 when the Southern States seceded and a blockade of their ports was proclaimed. Then blockade-running brought wealth back to the Islands.

After the war Bermudians returned to lean and languorous years until the advent of tourists proved a most reliable source of prosperity. Some 80,000 visit the islands each year. Here they learn that the soft quality of the air, the healthgiving effects of the sun and water and the beauty and peace of the islands' atmosphere offer them a holiday unsurpassed in all the world.

With the steady growth of Bermuda's tourist trade which is beginning to approach numbers comparable with pre-war days, there has been considerable activity in the Colony pointing toward the re-opening of some of the hotels that are still closed and the redecoration and improvement of those already in operation.



Bermuda is still British, despite extensive American "occupation" during the war. Traffic, in nostalgic fashion, remains on the "wrong" side of the road, as the signpost shows.



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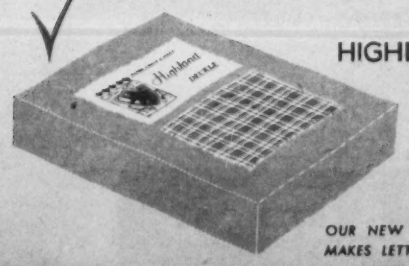

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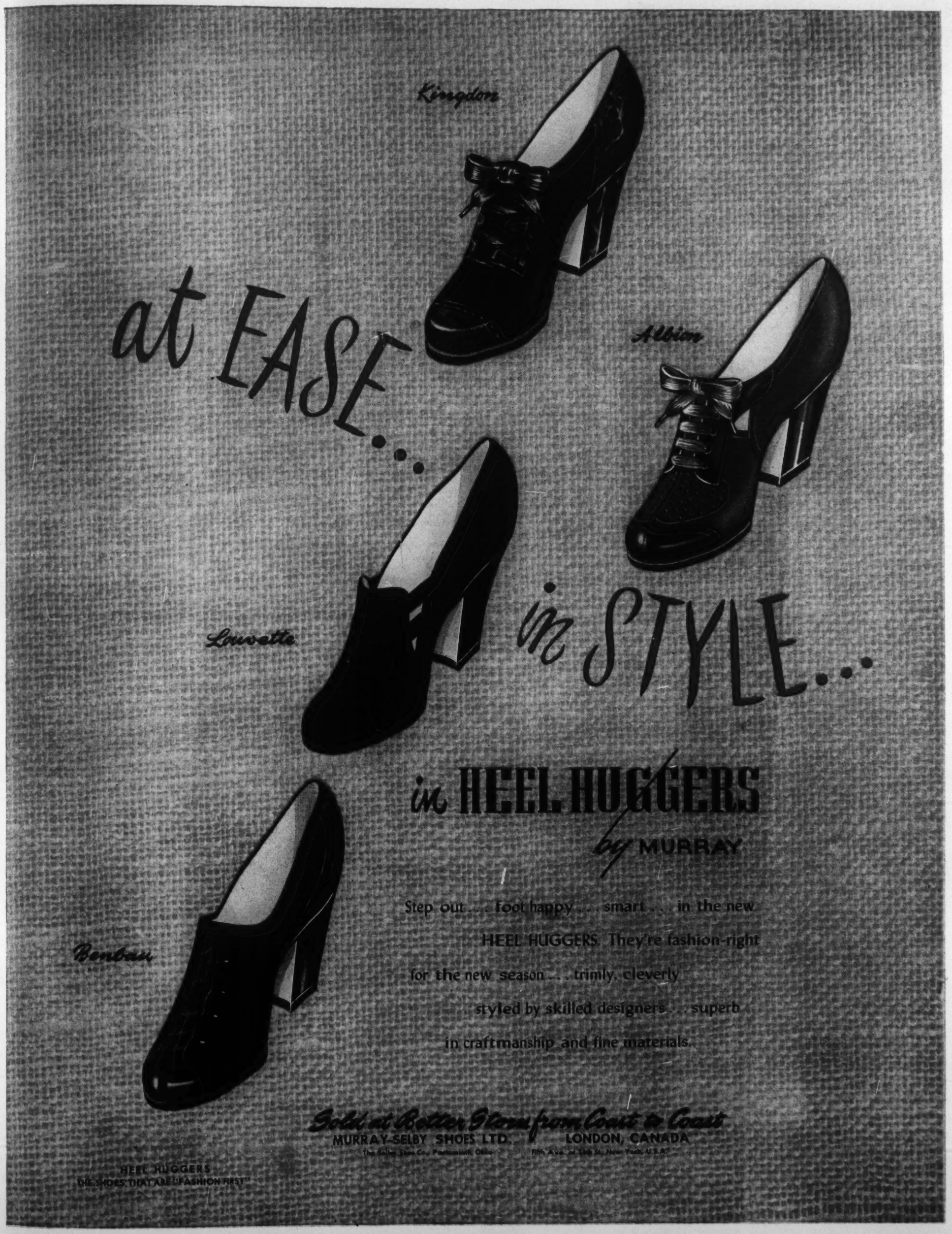
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MUSICAL EVENTS

First Pop Plays to Packed House Setting Pattern for the Season

By JOHN H. YOCOM

POP concerts with programs of favorite selections give entertainment to that part of the music-loving public which finds a regular symphonic evening a trifle formal or a trifle expensive. And, of course, the orchestra derives considerable extra revenue with no or little artistic compromising. The first Pop of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra last week seemed to be heading a season that would do those two things—pack a house and please a house. For Paul Scherman, the 37-year-old Toronto violinist, it was his debut since the appointment as assistant conductor (S.N., Aug. 2). The guest artist was the Saskatchewan-born, Canadian pianist, George Haddad, recently returned from a summer tour of Latin America.

Paul Scherman gave the whole orchestra his earnest attention, intelligently phrased his music, skilfully built up climaxes, and for the most part—in music not making too many demands— interpreted with feeling and intelligence. However, although he cued and smartly brought in the sections at the proper places, he frequently neglected them after they were in. In fact, sectional balance could be the major criticism of the evening. For instance, the brasses played as if they were given a completely free rein, while the woodwinds often hung back like shy schoolgirls. Even the basses at times were bowed too powerfully. In the first number, Coates' "Knightsbridge March", tempo was progressively gained and the poor fiddlers had a time keeping up until the slow-down before the end. But Scherman has a good sense of rhythm—even to that old, sensuous rubato in Strauss's "Emperor Waltz", and a sensitivity for atmosphere—notably in "Finlandia" but also in the introduction of the Mignon Overture and Morton Gould's lush string arrangement of Carmichael's "Star Dust". Gould's "Nobody Knows" was a spiritual de luxe, overdecorated as a store-window Christmas tree. His "Pavane" was jazzy but a bit like wilted lettuce, not nearly crisp enough, despite a good job by the trumpets.

In his search for U.S. composers Mr. Scherman needn't stop at those writing in the jazz idiom. Admittedly they have a place on Pop programs, if only as drawing cards, for mammon's little baby likes jazz-jazz, jazz-jazz — either sophisticatedly Kostelanetzish or downright swing. But there are also good contemporary non-jazz (or mildly so) U.S. works that deserve a hearing here. We hope someone fills in those pink request slips, given out last week, for things like Copland's "Appalachian Spring," Paul Creston's orchestral works (most of the MSS are for hire), Marc Blitzstein's 1-hour-long "Airborne Symphony", Sam Barber's Symphony No. 1, Op. 9 (18½ minutes), or his "Shining Night", Op. 13, for voice and orchestra, or his "Essay for Orchestra". Then there are Louis Gruenberg's Second Piano Concerto, Howard Hanson's "Symphonic Rhapsody", Roy Harris's Sixth Symphony (based on the Gettysburg address), Werner Janssen's film score for "The General Died at Dawn" (trimmed as a symphonic piece), and Miklos Rozsa's concert version of the score he wrote for the movie "Spellbound".

And at least one Canadian orchestral number on *each* Pop program—*ça va sans dire!*

Blue Rhapsody

We can't believe that George Haddad was giving his best to that presentation of "Rhapsody in Blue". If so, he should go back and play from the score again and remove the carelessnesses that have crept in over the long period of memorized playing. There were plenty last week. Phrasing was slurred; cadenzas more than a little ad libbed; rhythm emphasis lost through excessive tempo. Haddad's technique was given a work-out but did no credit to his artistry. The orchestra, which has played the piece enough times to know its part by heart, did only a fair job and showed raggedness in transitions between sections of the composition, but we're blaming Haddad for most of the trouble. The piano solo group—Albeniz' fast "Sevilla", Villa-Lobos' slow, simple "Song of a Caballero", and the discordant and rhythmic "Alborada del Gracioso" by Ravel—were attractive titbits but still only titbits for showing the capacities of one of Canada's leading modern music exponents.

Gobbledygook to Music

Eleanor Steber, beauteous soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Association, gave an impressive display of her musicianship last week in the first recital of the Eaton Auditorium Artists Series. Miss Steber's lovely pure tone showed most effectively in the melodious Handel and Mozart arias. Her lieder were appealing in dramatic expression and vocal artistry—phrasing, diction, tonal quality. Also interesting from melodic and lyrical considerations was her last group of American moderns, including a humorous piece with Gertrude Stein's gobbledygook words and critic Virgil Thompson's fun-poking music.

Add a Canadian musical history note. Last week the Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra conducted by Miss Ethel Stark, gave a successful concert in New York's Carnegie Hall, the first major Canadian symphony to appear in the U.S.

William Howard Schumann, president of the Juilliard School of Music, was guest speaker at the graduation exercises of the Royal Conservatory of Music last week. Dr. Edward Johnson, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company and chairman of the Conservatory's board, and Sir Ernest MacMillan, dean of the University of Toronto's faculty of music, took part in the ceremonies. Presentation of diplomas and medals was made by Dr. Sidney Smith, the university president. Mr. Schumann suggested an extra line of work for teachers outside their studios. Said he: "Music teachers have got to be performers. Every teacher should be a professional musician."

K.-W. Symphony

The Kitchener-Waterloo Symphony Orchestra has announced a three-concert series. As a guest artist on Nov. 6 Marcel Ray of Toronto will play the Saint Saëns Concerto for Cello and Orchestra while the orchestral numbers will include Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony, Grieg's "Peer Gynt Suite", and von Weber's "Invitation to the Dance". On Jan. 29 Rene LeRoy, world-famed flautist of New York, will play the Mozart Flute Concerto and the orchestra perform Beethoven's Third Symphony. On April 29 Keith Staebler, outstanding Kitchener pianist, will play Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue"; the orchestral feature will be Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony.

The Civitan Club of Toronto is presenting a 7-star concert at Eaton Auditorium on Nov. 3 and 4, at 8.30 p.m., in aid of the club's camp for crippled children at Bolton, Ont. An exceptionally interesting program has been planned with the following artists taking part: Bennett and Bone, duo-pianists; the Four Gentlemen, male quartet; and the organist-composer Gerald Bales.

At the Royal Conservatory of Music Concert Hall on Saturday, Nov. 8, at 8.30 p.m., Myrtle Bruce Brown will give a song recital, assisted by Madeline Bone, pianist, and Leo Smith, cellist. The program will include trios for voice, cello and piano, composed by Leo Smith to various lyrics (e.g., Marlowe's "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love.")

The sixth season of the Little Symphony of Montreal begins on Dec. 9 when Frieder Weissmann, conductor of the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra and the Scranton Philharmonic, will be the guest-conductor. Other dates and conductors will be as follows: Jan. 20, Valter Poole, assistant conductor of the Detroit Symphony; Feb. 24, Fritz Mahler, conductor of the Erie (Pa.) Philharmonic Orchestra; March 9, Stanley Chapple, conductor of the St. Louis Philharmonic Orchestra; March 30, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor, Rochester Civic Orchestra and associate conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic; April 20, Frieder Weissmann.

Claire E. Reis's "Composers in America" (MacMillan, $5.) has recently been enlarged and revised. It is an excellent reference on U.S. composers, compositions and publishers.

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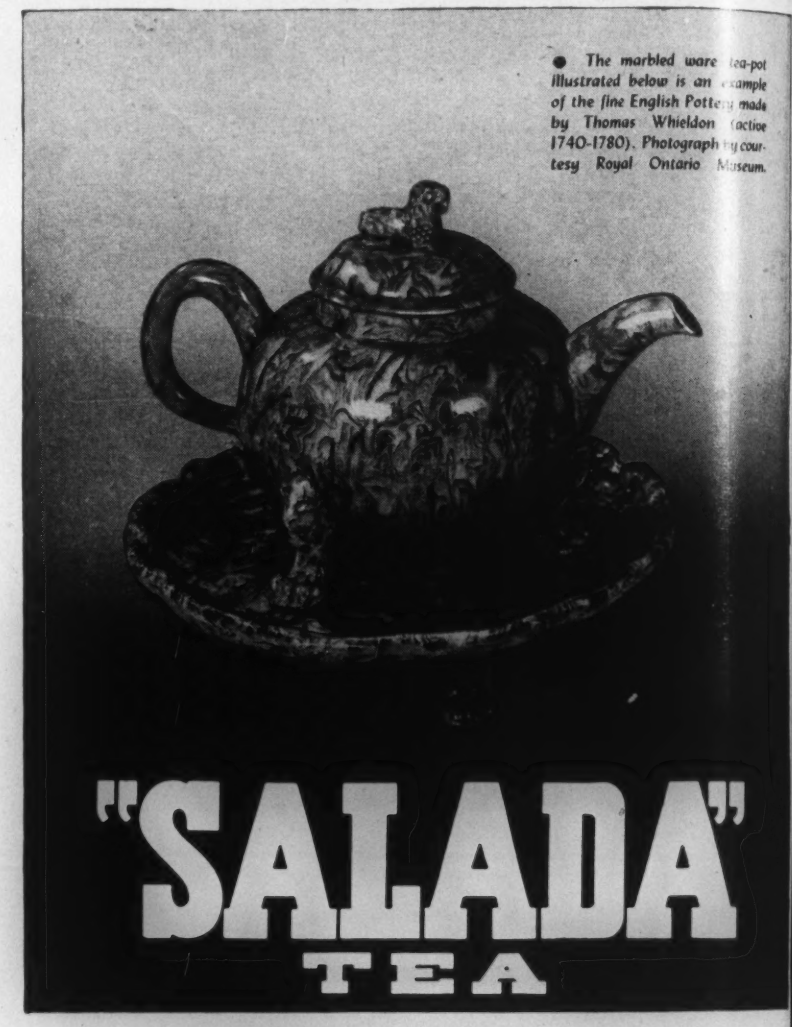

● The marbled ware tea-pot illustrated below is an example of the fine English Pottery made by Thomas Whieldon (active 1740-1780). Photograph by courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.

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FILM AND THEATRE

An Enthusiasm for the Obvious as Substitute for Imagination

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WHEN, towards the end of "Duel in the Sun," Gregory Peck bursts into Jennifer Jones' bedroom and announces he is going to Mexico, Jennifer throws herself out of bed in one movement and latches onto his leg, screaming "Take me with you!" He takes her with him as far as the door before he manages to kick himself free. This is one of the funnier sequences in the Selznick epic, though it doesn't compare with the inspired lunacy of the final scene which has Jennifer, shot full of holes, crawling up about thirty feet of sheer rock for a final kiss from her young man. By that time, however, it is doubtful that you will be in any mood to appreciate it.

Not that there is anything tongue-in-cheek about "Duel in the Sun." You won't find a trace of a suppressed snicker either in the script or on the faces of the cast. They're all too busy proving amid the thunder and lightning of background music and technicolor that illicit love doesn't pay, that greed and violence don't pay, but that six million dollars' worth of production *does* pay, if it can be made to demonstrate simultaneously that lawless passion has the most fun and comes to the worst end.

Stereotypes

Six million dollars and a cynical estimate of public taste, however, wouldn't be enough in themselves to produce "Duel in the Sun." David O. Selznick had to share the innocence which he credits to the public, if the thing was to come off at all. A more skeptical producer would have been daunted at the start by the array of stereotypes and stock situations assembled in the script—the savage old cattle baron, fighting Progress, his virtuous ailing wife, the perfectly good son, the perfectly bad one, the passionate half-breed, etc., etc., There is no sign anywhere along the line, however, that Mr. Selznick was embarrassed by these difficulties or that he saw his people as anything but fresh and wonderful. As a result he was able to approach his subject with the uninhibited enthusiasm for the obvious which was just as useful for his purposes as creative talent.

Anyway, there they all are, filmed in malevolent technicolor: Lionel Barrymore, growling and sneering his best as the mean old cattle-baron, Lillian Gish trailing about dejectedly as his doomed wife, Gregory Peck as an exponent of the knock-down drag-out school of lovemaking, Joseph Cotton as the more diffident hunt-and-peck type, Jennifer Jones as the half-breed, treated with mahogany stain that turns to blackface in evening light. All of them, with the possible exception of Joseph Cotton, behave as though their foolish roles meant something important. Gregory Peck may not look sufficiently ruffianly for the part but no one could be more impressive about jerking a cigarette across the room before pulling a gun or going into a wrestle with Jennifer. Jennifer doesn't look the part either, but she manages to be primitive almost to the point of convulsions. Such celebrated figures as Walter Huston, Herbert Marshall, Charles Bickford and Otto Kruger appear in brief roles, chiefly to add to the prestige of the budget, which has conceivably the biggest role of all.

Germany's War-Guilt

"Frieda," an English film, sets itself the serious problem: How far is the individual German responsible for Germany's war-guilt? It discusses the question at considerable length, but isn't able to arrive at any valuable conclusions.

In the early sequences the problem is effectively dramatized by introducing a German war-bride (Mai Zetterlin) into a little English town in the last days of the war. The circumstances are rather vaguely outlined—it seems she had helped rescue an English flyer (David Farrar) shot down over Poland, and he had married her to provide her with a British passport. So he brings her home to the great embarrassment of his family—particularly his Aunt (Flora Robson), a political candidate and a strong believer in the theories of Lord Vansittart. However, Frieda's gentle ways eventually win over the family and the community and things are settling down to run agreeably when her brother turns up, under circumstances rather too involved to go into here. After that everything explodes into furious melodrama. The brother, it seems is still a Hitler youth, and when this is made clear husband and brother engage in a fist fight so violent that it brings down the lighting fixtures. (An oddity of this sequence is that nobody in the presumably interested crowd of villagers waiting just outside the door found it worth while to look in and see what was going on.) In the meantime poor, sorrowful Frieda has gone off to drown herself. She is fished out and resuscitated and this seems to solve her personal problem. The major problem is largely shelved, which is probably just as well, since its solution calls for a longer reach of imagination than is evident anywhere in this picture.

SWIFT REVIEW

MONSIEUR VERDOUX. Charles Chaplin's rather baffling comedy based on the marital exploits of M. Landru. Not the best Chaplin but better than almost anything you are likely to see anywhere else.

MOTHER WORE TIGHTS. Story of the domestic and public life of a pair of old-time vaudeville performers. Uneventful and highly sentimental. With Betty Grable, Dan Dailey.

DOWN TO EARTH. An extension of "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," with Rita Hayworth as the earthly incarnation of the goddess Terpsichore. Only mildly entertaining.

THE UNFINISHED DANCE. Moviegoers who can't get enough of little Margaret O'Brien will probably enjoy this one. Others had better take warning that beyond some rather unorthodox ballet numbers there isn't much else in the picture.

THE BEST YEARS OF OUR LIVES. Sam Goldwyn's three-hour epic about the problem of the returned veteran. The film has some fine moments, and thanks to Frederic March, some very funny ones. But a capable film editor could have improved it no end.

Victor Herbert Opera Is Well Produced

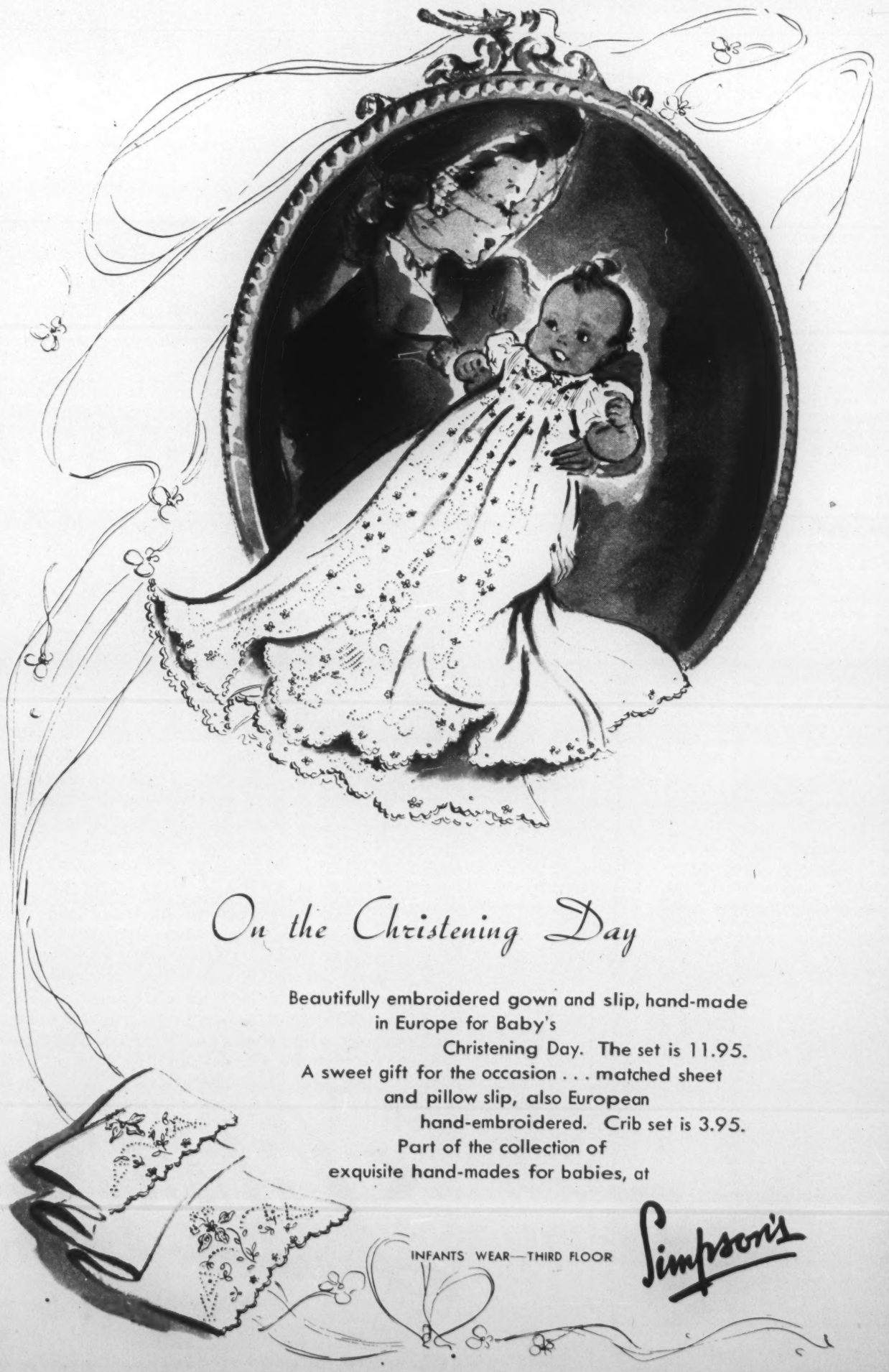
By A. F. W. PLUMPTRE

VICTOR HERBERT'S "The Red Mill," which is running at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this week, gives you everything you can ask from a Victor Herbert light opera. As a matter of fact that is not saying much for Victor Herbert himself, because his tinkling melodies are always, to the modern ear, a succession of glimpses of the obvious. Nevertheless, there seems to be just enough in the music and just enough in the original book and lyrics to give everyone concerned with a revival a chance to show his wares.

In this particular revival everyone has combined to give a very polished performance. The most outstanding feature of the evening is the dancing and particularly the ballet work produced by Miss Aida Broadbent and executed by a number of very skilful performers. But everyone is good: Mr. Buster West is a most accomplished clown; Miss Dorothy Stone is an excellent comedienne and dancer; Mr. Charles Collins joins West in a lot of hilarious foolery, and Miss Stone in a smooth tap dance; Miss Sara Ann McCabe looks just as unconvincing as an ex-Ziegfield girl ought to look in singing "It's not my bright blue eyes, it's not my golden hair. . ." There is no really weak spot in the cast or in the production.

One cannot help but wonder why the producers bothered to pour all this lovely new wine into an old bottle like Victor Herbert; but of course the answer comes right back—two years' run on Broadway. The Toronto audience thoroughly enjoyed it too. The average age was about twenty-five years higher than would be usual at a musical show; perhaps quite a number of them had seen the original production in New York in 1906. Anyhow, whenever the orchestra led into such old favorites as "In Old New York" and "Every Day Is Ladies Day With Me," a lot of feet started tapping and a lot of programs started beating time.

In the New Play Society's production of O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock," Nancy Pyper, shown above in water color portrait by Grant MacDonald, plays the role of Juno, while Frank Peddie plays Paycock. Mavor Moore is directing the production which will be presented at the Royal Ontario Museum Theatre, Nov. 13-14-15. Other members of the cast include the well-known N.P. Society players Pegi Brown and Alex. McKee.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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

A Valuable Hand-Painted Bowl and a Treasure That Remained

By EUGENE SLONETSKY

SHE would buzz around the kitchen, the gay little Mrs. Hawkins, and chatter without stopping half a minute, as I sat by the kitchen table waiting for supper. The unceasing chain of words, coming now from the sink, now from the stove, never made much sense, but to a tired man it was refreshing to hear.

Some evenings I used to sit in the living room an hour or so, and enjoy the fluttery company of my grey-haired little landlady. She liked to tell me the history of each piece of bric-a-brac in the parlor, dwelling on the rarity of this plate or of that vase, and assuring me that the workmanship was the very best.

"It's not much of a collection, really," she would chirp, "but I'm sure I like it more than some people like their shelves and shelves of chinaware. Like this bowl, now. It's the only piece I have ever bought; the rest were either given me or used to belong to my mother. Well, this bowl is from the late Mr. Roots' collection, you know, and I wouldn't part with it for any money. It was one of the most precious ones in his collection, and he certainly had some fine things.

Early Canadian

"But when he died, his wife didn't want to bother with it, so when she was moving, she had it auctioned off along with the furniture. Now, Mr. Roots was over here once, canvassing for donations for something or other, and when he saw my collection, he told me about his, and the valuable blue hand-painted bowl he had.

"It was made by an early Canadian potter, he said, who came from England and set up a little factory. But he didn't stay in business long, because the bigger companies didn't give him a chance. He was a real master, Mr. Roots said, and that bowl was probably the only one of its kind that was left.

"Well, when I heard that the whole collection was going to be sold, I hurried over and I got there just as Mr. Minton—that's the auctioneer—was holding up a lovely blue bowl. I could see right off it was the one he had told me about, and when someone bid a dollar, I bid a dollar ten, and after a little more bidding I got it for a dollar forty. I was so happy that I ran home with it right away.

"They told me later that some of the pieces went for sixty dollars and more, so I guess I can really tell a good article faster than the people who spend a lot of money on things like that."

And she would go on to boast of the bowl's rarity and praise the excellent work of the craftsman, while I sat and examined the masterpiece. It pleased her immensely to see me scrutinize the pedigree underneath. The name "Hiram Nelson" was stamped on the edge of the circle, and the centre bore a trade mark.

I was standing and observing it thus one day, when, to my horror, I let it drop and it scattered in little bits on the floor. She didn't complain about the loss, but she knew better than to try to convince me that it was "nothing at all". I suppose it upset me even more than it did her, for I knew that I could not make up for the damage I had done.

After a time, of course, the tragedy dwindled to a mere unpleasant memory, and Mrs. Hawkins, as if consoling herself over the death of a very dear friend, spoke of it with a quiet philosophy. The memory of the rare and beautiful bowl became as precious as the bowl itself had been. I did try, half-heartedly, to find another to replace it, but I had no hope of ever seeing another like it.

It was a long time after I had given up trying that it appeared. Passing Minton's second-hand store, I glanced into the window and saw, together with other dishes coated with dust, a bowl that looked something like the one I had broken. Quickly I went in and picked it up. I turned it over; the bottom had exactly the same markings: Hiram Nelson, the same trade mark. The pattern on the other side was exactly the same as on the first bowl.

"How much?" I asked the dusty proprietor behind the counter.

"Ah—dollar seventy-five," he decided.

I paid for it and walked on, wondering what would be the best way to break the good news to Mrs. Hawkins. I resolved not to say anything—simply to put it where the first had been, and wait for her to find it.

She was talking to someone in the kitchen as I came into the parlor.

"He still feels awfully bad about it," she was saying, "But it was really not his fault. And I don't mind much any more. It makes me happy to know I had something nobody else had—because I'm sure it was the only one. It was made a long time ago, and Hiram Nelson never made many of one kind. I suppose I couldn't rightly hope to have such a thing for a very long time, and..."

I retrieved the bowl from its place almost as soon as I had set it down. I hurried out the front door with it and walked down the street a few blocks. Then, having turned off into an alley, I dashed the thing against a rock. It broke just as easily as the first. I'm sure that Mrs. Hawkins will never find the pieces there.

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(Cut this out and read it again tomorrow)

WORLD OF WOMEN

New Association of Consumers to Be Voice of United Women

By THELMA CRAIG

IN A world fraught with increasing complexities in our economic and social life, great stabilizing and constructive influences are needed. Democracy if it is to survive must produce these. This means that our people must express enlightened opinions and such opinions obviously can only be developed through being well-informed.

The Canadian Association of Consumers which was formed in Ottawa on September 29 and 30, and which will launch a membership campaign during the next two or three weeks, was born out of a desire on the part of very many Canadian women to be well-informed and to have a channel for the united expression of their opinions.

It did seem like something of a miracle that delegates for some 56 women's national organizations and the major French-speaking groups, along with presidents of the provincial Women's Institutes and former W.R.A.C. chairmen, should come together and agree to participate in a united effort in peacetime "to develop a more enlightened opinion on economic affairs and consumer interests, and to express this opinion in such a way as to benefit the home, the community and the nation."

These women came together irrespective of religion or race, politics or language, income or individual group objectives, at a meeting which was probably the most completely representative of Canadian women ever held. Then having decided on a name for the association, set forth its aims and objects, considered the matter of its membership and how it was to be governed, they declared unanimously for the organization of "The Canadian Association of Consumers."

It was the sort of thing that could not have happened ten years ago, but since that time there has been the most devastating war in history. That war and its aftermath of problems have awakened Canadian women to a new sense of their responsibilities and of their possibilities, both as homemakers and as citizens.

Aims and Objects

The Association set forth the following general aims and objects:

1. To unite our strength as consumers in order to work for the improvement of standards of living in Canadian homes.
2. To study consumer problems and make recommendations for their solution.
3. To circulate information on matters of consumer interest and to secure and evaluate opinions.
4. To bring the views of consumers to the attention of Government, Trade and Industry, and to provide a channel for information from these to the consumer.

How are these aims and objects ot be carried out? Obviously, the Association must have members. It must have a governing body. It must have a headquarters. It must have finances. It must have a program.

Who may become a member? Every woman who lives in Canada by payment of the annual fee of the Association. That fee has been set at fifty cents but may be changed in years to come if conditions warrant. A campaign to secure members will be launched almost immediately in two ways: through the provincial representatives on the Board of Directors, and through the national women's organizations. Its objective is 250,000 members.

How is the Association to be governed? Its constitution provides for three governing bodies: (a) the Delegate Body to be responsible for the policy of the Association and to meet annually, to be comprised of two representatives of each participating national organization and major French-speaking group which have duly appointed representatives, three representatives from each provincial branch of the Association one of the three of which must be a rural representative, and the Board of Directors; (b) an Executive Committee, a small group to expedite decisions of the Delegate Body and Board of Directors, and to be elected at the annual meeting of the Delegate Body, and (c) a Board of Directors, comprised of the Executive, conveners of standing or special committees, and thirty other members including one representative from each of the provinces except in Quebec with one French-speaking and one English, and fifteen representatives from national participating organizations, as well as five members at large. The Board of Directors is responsible for the general work of the Association; it may appoint standing and special committees with general and special objectives, and it may employ staff from time to time as considered advisable.

An Executive Committee including Mrs. R. J. Marshall of Agincourt, Ont., as president of the Association, Mrs. W. P. M. Kennedy of Toronto and Mme. Gerard Parizeau of Outremont, P.Q., as vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary and a treasurer, was elected at the organization meeting on the report of a nominating committee. Provincial representatives and representatives of the national participating organizations and French-speaking groups, were elected by ballot to the Board of Directors.

Fair Representation

The delegates at the Ottawa meeting attempted to work out an organization that would give as fair a representation as possible to each participating organization, to every province in the Dominion, and to the rural and urban areas. They emphasized that if experience showed that the representation was inadequate or unfair in any way, provision was made to change the organization.

To act as a focal point for organization and for the preparation and distribution of material, the Association has established its headquarters at Ottawa. A fairly substantial budget must be raised in order to pay a Director, a Field Secretary, clerical help and other necessary staff, as well as to take care of the heavy cost of the production of a monthly bulletin to go to all members of the Association, and to contain the authoritative information which the women are so eager to have in order that they may be well-informed.

How is the Association to be financed? The meeting itself was made possible through monies made available by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, but with the understanding that the Association would be independent from the very beginning and that an amount up to $15,000 was being appropriated to defray some of the preliminary expenses only, following which the Association would operate on a self-sustaining basis.

The monies made available by the Government made it possible for the Association to start on the right foot: and made it possible for voting delegates to attend the Ottawa meeting irrespective of personal income or financial resources of the organization they represented.

The Association voted overwhelmingly to proceed as an *independent, self-sustaining* organization. An immediate membership of 250,000 would provide it with a budget on which it could operate adequately at the beginning.

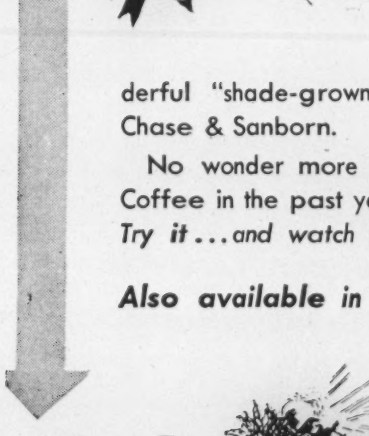
The Program

The high-sounding objectives of the Association must be translated into tangible results if the organization is to contribute to the well-being of this country. Already the Association seems to have taken the right direction. It has thought in terms of topics which must have first emphasis in its program, although it has made it clear that the program would be developed as the need is indicated. Mrs. Marshall, the president, has emphasized that the Association will aim at sound judgement and at expressing sane opinions. Its general policy is to do a thorough fact-finding job before making recommendations or offering solutions.

The following six-point program outlining topics for the first emphasis, was adopted at the organization meeting: Prices, Standards, Housing, Planned Spending and Saving, The Home Market, Foreign Trade.

The delegates made it clear that while the Association should give careful thought to all economic and consumer problems before making recommendations, it must take action immediately where crucial issues developed.

In view of the skyrocketing of prices of certain commodities such as bread, butter, milk and meat, the meeting agreed to protest at once the rapid increase in the cost of living. It adopted five resolutions dealing with the current price situation, and on its instruction the Board of Directors presented these to the Government immediately in the form of a brief. In these resolutions the Association went on record as being seriously concerned about the high increase in the cost of living. It recommended that at the next



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session of Parliament the subject of high prices be given precedence over all other subjects. It requested the Government to take immediate action to bring down the present prices of essential commodities such as bread, butter and milk, and urged the Government to do everything in its power to hold off any further increases in the cost of essential foods until the prices of other commodities had been stabilized.

The women hesitated, however, to recommend any specific means by which the prices should be brought down, since they felt that they did not understand sufficiently all the problems involved. They turned thumbs down on a resolution asking that the Government reimpose price control and subsidies on essential commodities.

While all women agreed that prices should have top priority on their program both for study and for action, they felt that the price picture could not be considered without relation to the spread between producer and consumer, and that prices in the home market could not be understood without relating them to the "dollar crisis", the shortages of goods in war-torn countries and various aspects of foreign trade. They emphasized that a study of prices and standards must go hand in hand in order to achieve a balanced price-quality relationship. Poor housing was at the root of many of our social ills, and it too must be considered in relation to prices.

In fact, they felt that all six points of the program were inter-related and must be studied together, and that there was moreover, need to study and to understand the economic facts on which our well-being is based. The Association itself decided to make a thorough investigation at once into the rise in prices of bread and butter particularly, to discover how much of the price increases was justified.

The Association welcomed the establishment of a Standards Division in the Department of Trade and Commerce for the protection of the consumer and went on record as approving the establishment of certain standards for commodities. It recommended that the Executive and the Board of Directors urge the Departments of Government concerned, that standards be adopted in respect to shoes; sizes of clothing; instructions on handling materials, especially new materials; labelling of highly inflammable textiles; color fastness and shrinkage.

This constitutes the first step in a long-range study of standards of consumer goods by the Association.

Financed by Women

The program undertaken indicates good judgement on the part of the delegates attending the organization meeting. It is well balanced with emphasis on long-range objectives and education, and on matters of immediate concern in the daily lives of Canadians. It gives evidence of good intention to study problems and conditions before taking action, yet demanding action when issues arise which warrant it.

The formation of the Canadian Association of Consumers represents a great cooperative venture on the part of Canadian women. As a voluntary, independent, democratic organization financed and controlled by the women who are and who become members of it, its potentialities for good are tremendous. It should be a great educational force in developing a more enlightened public opinion on matters of concern in the home, the community and the nation. It should be an excellent medium through which to express opinion. It should be helpful to the producer, the manufacturer, the wholesaler, the retailer, the importer and the exporter, to the man on the farm, the man in industry and the man in business, realizing as we do more and more than in the long run the well-being and prosperity of the community and the nation means the well-being and prosperity of the individual.

Effectiveness of the Association can only be measured as time goes by. The contribution which it will make to Canadian homes and Canadian life can only be determined by the women themselves. It will not only depend on the leadership given, the number of provincial and local associations organized or even the information that is made available or the studies undertaken, although these will be of prime importance. It will depend on the support which it has from the individual women of Canada. Its voice will only be as effective as the number of voices which are included in it. With that support and interest, it can be a great stabilizing and constructive influence in the practical workings of democracy.

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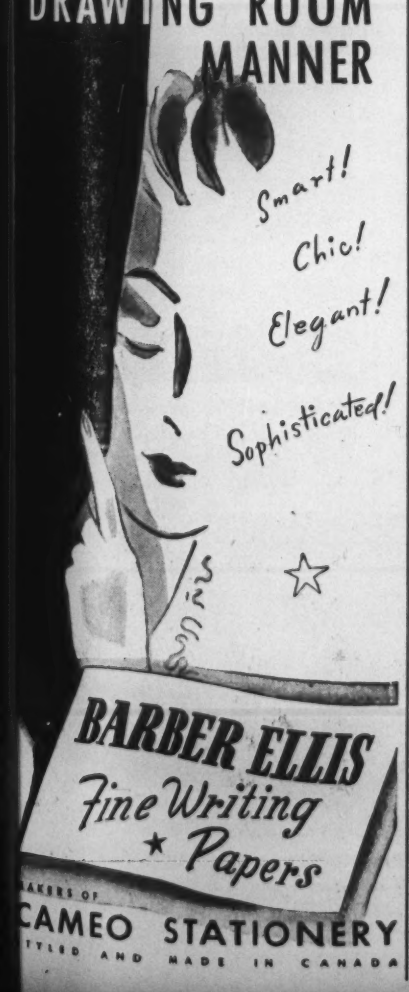

Out on a Limb with a Hot Cake

By FREDERIC MANNING

I WANT to register a complaint against recipes. They are not nearly accurate enough. They go into the minutest detail about quarter teaspoons and eighth cups but are grimly uncommunicative about the size pan a cake should be baked in or just what is meant by a "moderate" or "slow" oven.

This protest has been brought out by a week-end spent on his farm with a friend of mine. He is what is known as a gentleman farmer. His only crop, aside from a few vegetables, is honey. This he acquires by permitting a neighboring farmer to keep bee-hives on a far corner of his property and taking the rent out in trade. Not a very exhausting form of farming, but this is all rather beside the point. The point is that Mac is an excellent cook. Meats, vegetables, salads and ices he does superbly, but until quite recently he had never tried making a cake.

A few weeks ago he acquired a new stove which is really something to marvel at. Lights flash on and off, bells ring, buzzers buzz and, I daresay, given time a flag would be run up somewhere. Since acquiring this treasure Mac has burst forth into cake making and, on the week-end I spent with him he produced a masterpiece. It was a chocolate cake, high, light and altogether delicious. The fact that the icing and filling were made with nothing but rum to hold sugar and butter together didn't make the eating difficult.

I was envious.

I have a certain reputation, in some quarters, for casserole dishes and furnace cookery, but never, until this week-end, had I aspired to a cake. If Mac could build a cake like that, I reasoned, why couldn't I do the same? Although our stove is a Model T gas affair I set to.

Recently I got the recipe for a chocolate cake I had enjoyed at a friend's house. They are the sort of people who are glad to give up a recipe, unlike some other people I am looking at. This recipe I had intended asking my sister to try, but after Mac's triumph I decided I, too, could startle the natives with my perfect cake. It didn't work out quite as I had hoped and this is where one of my complaints comes in regarding recipes.

The one given me was written on both sides of a sheet of paper, ingredients on one side, instructions on how to put them together on the other.

I assembled the ingredients called for and, assuming that they all went into the mixing bowl together, did just that. On turning the recipe over I found I had made one or two errors.

The eggs should have been separated (how, it didn't say), the yolks beaten here and the whites over there, yolks to be added at once to the other odds and ends, while the whites were to be folded in much later—and no instructions about the folding in process either.

Even if I had seen these instructions in time I doubt that I would have followed them. A lot of damned nonsense, I say. There was also some fancy work about sifting flour three or four times, sometimes with salt, other times with baking powder. The directions didn't go into the matter of removing the salt from the flour before sifting with the baking powder, but I shouldn't be surprised. There were one or two other trivial things I shan't bother to mention but nothing was said about the size of the pan the mixture was to be baked in!

Now I dislike thin cakes; so worked on the principle that if I used a smallish pan it would force the cake to a good fancy height. It did all right but, unfortunately, it didn't remain there. Also, the length of time the baking was to go on was left to the cook's judgment. In my innocence, I assumed that when the cake reached the desired height it was done.

Well, it wasn't, and it didn't stay in the pan or rise straight up but bulged over the top and ran down the sides. This wouldn't have mattered so much if I hadn't decided to run up a rice custard pudding at the same time.

I put the pudding (oh no, I cooked the rice beforehand!) on the shelf below the cake. When it overflowed it landed on the pudding and when I took the latter out of the oven it had a nice crispy chocolate upper crust.

The cake had a nice crispy crust, too, but the inside was the consistency of a discouraged chocolate blanc mange.

This suited me quite well, but the other members of the family do not share my passion for chocolate. Even with quantities of rum in the sauce and icing they left it to me to do overtime on the two concoctions.

I had planned to call up Mac and set him down to *my* superb first cake. I could have too, if the damned recipe had been accurate.

THE OTHER PAGE

Emile Nelligan and the Ecole Littéraire de Montréal

By LOUVIGNY DE MONTIGNY

IT WILL be six years on November 18 next since Emile Nelligan expired at the St-Jean-de-Dieu Hospital, near Montreal. This date, while an occasion of personal grief for those still alive who enjoyed the friendship of this poet of the brief but brilliant career, may inspire also some somber thoughts in those who are accustomed to reflect upon the literary and artistic destiny of French Canada.

In the circle of the Ecole Littéraire de Montréal — a movement which showed signs for a time of bringing new life to the arts of French Canada—Emile Nelligan was outstanding as much by his poetic *élan* and his magnificent bearing, like that of a young god, as by the conviction and the sonority of his utterance.

After the catastrophe which withdrew him forever from the world of thinking beings, he became a subject of legend, and was declared to have composed his finest verses at the age of 14. The eminent archivist, E. Z. Massicotte has established the true biographical facts, and we know now that he was born on December 24, 1879, in St. Patrick's parish in Montreal. His father, a post office official in Montreal, was of Irish origin, his mother French Canadian. French was spoken in the family, and so completely that Emile scarcely knew any English. His schooling did not last long. Even before his eighteenth year friends of his father sought to find him a place as bookkeeper, an occupation which revolted him much as did all the other regular professions. He believed in nothing but the poets, and learned his language in Baudelaire, Verlaine, Hérédia, Jean Richepin, Maurice Rollinat, Francis Viellé-Griffin, Georges Rodenbach, who all in turn provided his inspiration, and even Arthur Rimbaud, who according to Charles Gill resembled him like a brother.

LIKE other young people with an enthusiasm for poetry, Nelligan found his way to the Ecole Littéraire, and read his poems there with a passion which obscured a good many of their weaknesses.

In 1900 I was living with Albert Laberge at the corner of Dorchester Street and Beaver Hall Hill. Nelligan used to come and read us his new compositions and borrow books. As Laberge and I had to be at *La Presse* before seven in the morning, Nelligan came in one day and established himself in my room, where I found him at the end of the afternoon, almost completely unconscious. He had unearthed a bottle of absinthe from my cupboard and half emptied it. The poor child had not the slightest tendency to alcoholism, but he had read that Verlaine and others among his favorite poets used to find their richest inspiration in the vapors of alcohol, and he hoped to attain by this means to something equally marvellous.

A whole month once passed without our seeing him, and he then turned up one fine evening to inform us that, desiring to get acquainted with the sea, he had succeeded (without letting anybody know) in getting a job on board a vessel sailing for Liverpool, and that he had come back with a very high opinion of the ocean. His family and the police had been seeking him in vain all this time. Another day he told me that he had passed the preceding night locked up in the chapel of the Good Shepherd on Sherbrooke Street, to penetrate the mystic significance of the little lamp which burns all alone before the Tabernacle. It is easy to imagine the disturbance caused by such extravagances in the brain of an eighteen-year-old determined to consecrate himself to the Dream as a cloistered nun devotes herself to perpetual adoration.

Louis Dantin observes of this poetical crisis in Nelligan: "For many people poetry is merely a delicate relaxation, which can be permitted to charm one's life but not to absorb it; a fleeting thrill which touches only the surface of the soul; a stimulant to be enjoyed at certain times but not to cause intoxication. This skin-deep poetry has no danger; it flourishes in many a portly, florid and respectable gentleman destined to enjoy a long career. But for others—and they are perhaps the only true poets—the muse is not only a friend, she is a mistress, terribly jealous and exacting; she must have all the thoughts, all the effort, all the very life-blood of the spirit; it is the entire man that she seizes in her grip, and as she is of too ethereal a nature for our earthly temperament, her embraces lead to fever and consumption. Poetry is no longer something with which one amuses one's self; it is something on which one lives—and of which one dies."

Towards the end of 1901 Nelligan contracted typhoid, which was accompanied by a delirium which was henceforth to remain incurable. In 1902 he was taken to St-Benoit, which for a certain number of very serious cases is the ante-chamber to St-Jean-de-Dieu where the unfortunate ended his days at the age of 62.

WHEN the verdict of the alienists was final, a few friends of Nelligan undertook to save from the wreck his best poems; indeed they left out only those items which were mere exercises in versification and not always successful even in that. The collection, published in Montreal in 1903 under the title "*Emile Nelligan et son Œuvre*," is very uneven as to quality, but clearly exhibits the extraordinary powers of the young author and compels regret that such a vigorous talent was cut down before its maturity. Louis Dantin, himself both an admirable poet and the most discerning and human of our critics, provided a preface which may be regarded as the definitive analysis of Nelligan's work. Students of our culture desiring a full acquaintance with the unfortunate poet and with the artistic movement represented by the Ecole Littéraire de Montréal will find their material in this preface; they may further consult the "*Nouvelles Etudes de Littérature Canadienne - française*" of Charles ab der Halden, published in Paris in 1907, the "*Peintres et Ecrivains d'hier et d'aujourd-hui*" of Albert Laberge printed in Montreal in a private edition in 1938, and also the volume devoted by Jean Charbonneau to the Ecole Littéraire de Montréal in 1935.

IN THE autumn of 1895 four or five law students found themselves one evening in the Ayotte tavern on St. Catherine Street, a few hundred paces from Laval University, not then established in its princely home on Mount Royal. Their duty required them to take the university lectures, but their inclination led them rather to music and poetry, and they were looking over some new volumes imported from France which interested them much more than any new texts of jurisprudence, in front of the huge glasses of beer which in those happy days Father Ayotte kept on draught and sold at six for a quarter. Their more sedate companions gave them the insulting name of the Sponge Club. From month to month the Sponge Club acquired new members, and finally came to the point of devoting one evening a week to what it termed a "Literary School."

I then had at my disposal a huge room in the house occupied by my family in the Montée-du-Zouave at the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis, and there we met, a dozen or fifteen of us, to pillory our old authors and, with a proper balance of enthusiasm and critical candor, to send on its way a new movement in Canadian literature.

The rumors which went abroad concerning these meetings attracted new "scholars," who included unfortunately persons of an ambitious and reforming disposition who were to change our group into an official institution, provided with a president and other dignitaries, a constitution, and eventually even a government grant. This officialism did not fail to destroy little by little the intimate, stimulating and Bohemian character of the school, and even the interest which it had inspired for three brief years (1896-99) in the cultured circles of Montreal.

It was in the public séances which it organized at the Chateau de Ramezay in 1898 and at the Monument National in 1899 that the Ecole Littéraire made its finest showing and roused the hopes which were soon to fade like dying flowers under the inclement sky of the "*pays de Québec*" and it was at one of these that Nelligan recited, among other poems his "*Romance du Vin*."

JE SUIS gai! je suis gai! Dans le cristal qui chante
Verse, verse le vin! verse encore et toujours,
Que je puisse oublier la tristesse des jours,
Dans le dédain que j'ai de la foule méchante!

Je suis gai! je suis gai! Vive le vin et l'Art! . . .
J'ai le rêve de faire aussi des vers célèbres,
Des vers qui gémiront les musiques funèbres
Des vents d'automne au loin passant dans le brouillard.

C'est le règne du rire amer et de la rage
De se savoir poète et l'objet du mépris,
De se savoir un coeur et de n'être compris
Que par le clair de lune et les grands soirs d'orage!

Femmes! je bois à vous qui riez du chemin
Où l'Idéal m'appelle en ouvrant ses bras roses;
Je bois à vous surtout, hommes aux fronts moroses
Qui dédaignez ma vie et repoussez ma main!

Pendant que tout l'azur s'étoile dans la gloire,
Et qu'un hymne s'entonne au renouveau doré,
Sur le jour expirant je n'ai donc pas pleuré,
Moi qui marche à tâtons dans ma jeunesse noire!

Je suis gai! je suis gai! Vive le soir de mai!
Je suis follement gai, sans être pourtant ivre! . . .
Serait-ce que je suis enfin heureux de vivre;
Enfin mon coeur est-il guéri d'avoir aimé?

Les cloches ont chanté; le vent du soir odore . . .
Et pendant que le vin ruisselle à joyeux flots,
Je suis si gai, si gai, dans mon rire sonore,
Oh! so gai, que j'ai peur d'éclater en sanglots!

Another of his poems, "*Le Vaisseau d'Or*," confirms this presentiment, recurring so often in his poems, of the tragic destiny to which he was doomed.

CE FUT un grand Vaisseau taillé dans l'or massif:
Ses mâts touchaient l'azur, sur des mers inconnues;
La Cyprine d'amour, cheveux épars, chairs nues,
S'étalait à sa proue, au soleil excessif.

Mais il vint une nuit frapper le grand écueil
Dans l'Océan trompeur où chantait la Sirène,
Et le naufrage horrible inclina sa carène
Aux profondeurs du Gouffre, immuable cercueil.

Ce fut un Vaisseau d'or, dont les flancs diaphanes
Révélaient des trésors que les marins profanes,
Dégoût, Haine et Névrose, entre eux ont disputé.

Que reste-t-il de lui dans la tempête brève?
Qu'est devenu mon coeur, navire déserté?
Hélas! Il a sombré dans l'abîme du Rêve! . . .

THE poems of Nelligan are not distinguished by remarkable originality; he took to himself spontaneously the thought of the successive poets to whom he surrendered himself, and he was not yet seeking for a philosophical formula of existence, nor even striving to apply his gifts to the portrayal of life.

Louis Dantin has rightly summed up the abbreviated career of this child of the gods who could have furnished to the literature of French Canada some of its finest ornaments: "Emile Nelligan was a poet of prodigious gifts, who lacked only time and work to become a *great* poet. Such as he is, he has brilliantly lit up a corner of the sky of poetry, and achieved for himself a special place in our Canadian anthology. He has painted himself as he was, with his glorious gifts, with his fatal weaknesses, even with the catastrophe which dashed him down in mid-flight, in these lines which may be taken as his epitaph:

"Je sens voler en moi les oiseaux du génie,
Mais j'ai tendu si mal mon piège qu'ils ont pris
Dans l'azur cérébral leurs vols blancs, bruns et gris,
Et que mon coeur brisé râle son agonie."

His "Dearly Beloved"

ANOTHER WOODBURY DEB MARRIES

Childhood Sweethearts—find LOVE FOREVER! David Lucas Sockett returned from overseas service as lieutenant in the Governor General's Horse Guards. Rediscovered his Woodbury debbie, Betty Jane Doehler—a honey-blonde beauty, with cream-smooth skin. What happened? Love...courtship...*marriage!* Happy day for this Montreal couple!

Hey...careful! You'll spill, Dave! Blame him for being distracted...dazzled...by Betty Jane's sparkle? A man just can't keep his head (or his heart!)—so close to Woodbury skin-perfection!

Wedding Day date! "As always, my Woodbury Facial Cocktail," says Betty Jane. "That rich lather—then rinses—leaves skin so-o velvety!" Woodbury's made *for the skin alone*.

Beauty Cream Ingredient used in Woodbury makes it different—*extra mild!* Try it for a *smoothing* beauty-treatment—fresher, softer skin that invites caresses!

Happy couple return to "first date" restaurant. Same table. Same "I adore you" look in Dave's eyes. Woodbury marrying debs know...this fine beauty soap keeps skin smooth, romantic *always*.

(Made in Canada)

Unwelcome Respectability

By J. E. MIDDLETON

BRINGING her broad Doric accent (and a basket) with her, Mrs. Macintosh bounced into the market last Saturday, and, as usual, foregathered with the Egg Lady. Most of us regulars do, for the Egg Lady is compounded equally of sympathy and humor. The sympathy overflows when eggs are up another cent or two; the humor, when she recounts the recurrent frustrations of a poultry farm, or when she exchanges quips with customers.

"Ay, it's a braw day, for storekeepers and market people and butchers; nae so braw for buyers." So Mrs. Macintosh began her acknowledgment of the Egg Lady's comment on the weather.

"This very morn," she continued, "I go into the meat shop to pick up the week's needs and before I get out I have spent six dollars and twenty cents. And by the time I get my twa dozen eggs and a split finnan haddie, besides a bunch or two of asparagus and ither freevolous things I won't hae twa bawbees to rub thegither."

"Six-twenty for meat!" exclaimed the Egg Lady. "Are you feeding a Presbytery?"

"Losh, woman," was the reply, "Just trifles! I had half a tender-sweet ham, for a background, and some bits of beef tenderloin and a couple of pounds of back bacon, and twa T-bone steaks, and a roast;—that last is for Sunday."

A bystander commented, "You must have a large family."

"Na; only me an' Jock. Ay, and the boarder." She sniffed, screwing up her face at the thought of the boarder "But we want good meat, the kind ye can get a tooth into. Only last night Jock looked at the round steak and said 'Christie Macintosh, ye've been fryin' yon leather handbag again'."

The Egg Lady laughed. "What did the boarder say?"

"Oh, him! He says naethin' but 'Please, Mrs. Macintosh,' and 'Thank ye, Mrs. Macintosh,' and 'The Lord will reward ye Mrs. Macintosh.' He's a Scot, but he has nae more spirit than a corpse He doesna even smoke; and him in a broker's office! Naething like that was ever in our hoose before. Not much like our Tom before he went to war; he was a teaser and a trial. Burned twa sheets smokin' in bed one night and then laughed at my ragin'. Well, he's gone now; married to an Edinburgh lass, and Jock and me as dull as cauld parritch. If annything lightens us it'll no be the boarder. Jock had a wee bottle for St. Andrew's Day but our gentleman wouldna taste it. No; not even for the toast, The Day And A' Wha Honor It. It's unnatural."

"YOU don't need to keep this boarder," suggested the Egg Lady.

"But I'm committed, in a way. Janet Morrison had him for five years straight. But her man was promoted. They had to move to Montreal and the gowk had no place to go. Janet came over and pleaded wi' me. She knew Tom's bed was vacant, and would I please take the lad, say, a week or so, whiles he was looking around for a permanent place. Six months ago that was, and he's still with me, never even looking for a settlement. I can't tell him to leave. That would offend Janet who has been as good as a sister to me; better than some sisters. I can't complain aboot his habits. The Lord never made a cleaner man; you'd never know his bed had ever been slept in. He's regular as a clock with his money."

The Egg Lady expressed the opinion that a boarder of that type wasn't to be picked up every day and said, with some trace of indignation, "What's the matter with him?"

"He's too good," Mrs. Macintosh replied with spirit. "He's so polite that he shames both Jock and me. We're rough and ready, as you might say. A truck-driver *has* to be; and before I was married I was in the Glasgow fish-market. There was a rollicking lot of us in those days, in a respectable way, mind ye; singin' and laughin' and playin' jokes all day and after hours."

The Egg Lady, with a laugh in her eyes, asked if the boarder had a good appetite.

"Ay. He's like St. Paul; he eats what is set before him, askin' no questions."

"He doesn't need to ask any; not at your table," continued the Egg Lady. "It's my guess that he has found a permanency. He'll never leave you while he lives; and you live."

"Ay! I was fearin' so. Scottish people are set in their ways." And Christie Macintosh sighed, looking sorrowfully down a long vista of years, with Respectability on her shoulders, like an Old Man of the Sea.

• •

CENTRE ISLAND

I

TOMORROW, probably, these many lives
Will shunt away from this track of relief
Where the strange business of escape contrives
Arming of love against disarming grief.

But never in the midst of laughter must
This man deny the city's presence here;
And, happy, she may never fail to trust
The swiftness of the clock upon the pier.

For they, the ferry-crowd, cannot debate
Against the logic of necessity.
Return they must, with uncomplaining voice,
Past the sullen ticket-taker at the gate,
Who sees, but not the reason for, their choice:
This perfect island in a shining sea.

II

The couple by the quiet lake
Understand the simple ache.
One thing they realize:
Unchanging passion is
One of the ironies.

The glaring errors in the street
Show that love cannot unseat
Firmly-based prejudice.
But it can, being wise,
Do something more than this.

In winter it can still enfold
Them against the choking cold.
They feel however an
Unconscious malice can
Work fast against their plan;

Can teach them soon to separate.
Malign his heart's ally, and hate;
Becoming if he may
A lonely runaway
To love another day.

RONALD HAMBLETON

• •

EVANESCENCE

WHILE the leaves drift in the wood
And over the wide fields,
A luminous veil falls
Like a web of golden lace
On the grass and trees.
Like a curtain drawn to hide
The spirit that gently puts
Her fragile garments down
For a little time;
And dreaming moves, beyond the golden light—
The lingering, shimmering light.

—CONSTANCE BARBOUR.

Training Results in Job and Other Writing Successes

"With my N.I.A. Course still unfinished, I have secured the position of reporter in Renfrew, a thriving industrial town, for the Ottawa Journal. Also report special Renfrew news for the Globe and Mail in Toronto. In addition, I report building and commercial news for the Daily Commercial and Building Record at Toronto. This brings me a monthly income of $100, but that isn't all. I have had some short articles and stories accepted by the Renfrew Mercury and Globe and Mail, and due to N.I.A. training won a contest."—Mrs. ETHEL I. SULLIVAN, 84 New Street, Renfrew, Ontario, Canada.

How do you KNOW you *can't* write?

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come when you will awaken, all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our time, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that any one becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

Learn to write by Writing

NEWSPAPER Institute training is based on the New York Copy Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week you receive actual assignments, just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is *individually* corrected and constructively criticized. Thoroughly experienced, practical, active writers are responsible for this instruction. Under such sympathetic guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy someone else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Many people who *should* be writing become awe-struck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors. Therefore they give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, homemaking, sports, hobbies, local club and church activities, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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MONK'S HOOD

by

Mangone

NEW YORK
MONTREAL

Coat with the flyaway back . . . serene and secure hood. Wear it with an ear muffing cap and toss the hood back to collar the coat in the grand manner of a cape. In broad ribbed herringbone wool it's a striking example of the coats with hoods to pull over your curls at

EATON'S

Survey of World Trade Shows Future Pattern

By JOHN L. MARSTON

While the world was preoccupied with the dollar crisis, the U.S. Twentieth Century Fund published a survey which told of long-term changes in world trade that will need revision as soon as world demand is sufficiently satisfied to permit some discrimination.

When this revision occurs, the relationship between one trade area and another will be fundamentally changed. But one thing is certain, Mr. Marston says; the separate countries are not moving to self-sufficiency.

London.

WHILE the payments crisis was gathering full momentum, and the world's attention was focused on it — in the middle of September, to be precise — the U.S. trade research body called the Twentieth Century Fund published a world trade survey which should have received more notice than was accorded to it. We have become so engrossed in the immediate problem and in the "transition" of the next few years that we risk losing sight of long-term changes which have been in progress already for years and will undoubtedly have proceeded much further by the time this "transition" period is ended.

The Fund's survey did not cover the whole range, but it indicated an interesting line of thought. It suggested that the trade policy of some nations may need revision as soon as world demand is sufficiently satisfied to allow a measure of discrimination.

Particularly, intra-Commonwealth trading may ultimately take a different course from that envisaged in London, with Britain supplying the machinery and some manufactured consumer-goods and the Dominions sending foods and raw materials in exchange. In Canada and Australia, the survey pointed out, production of iron and steel, machinery, transport equipment and chemicals grew very rapidly during the war, so that both countries are now, apparently, able to produce virtually all the machine tools they require.

In New Zealand and Australia the food-processing industries grew far beyond their pre-war size because of the food requirements of the fighting forces in the Pacific area. These are examples of essentially wartime developments, independent of the well-recognized trend of South Africa, Australia, India, towards conscious development of the lighter industries. All the large Dominions are advancing towards, if they have not already entered, the phase of heavy industry. We can complete the picture on a world scale.

The most sensational advances in recent decades have been in the U.S.S.R., where it has been the declared policy to build up a federation of powerful industrial states in place of the simple agricultural empire of pre-1917. The result has been the emergence of a second great power, less advanced technically than the former second power, Britain, but nevertheless the only industrial country in the world which can be compared with the United States, and still only in the early stages of its development.

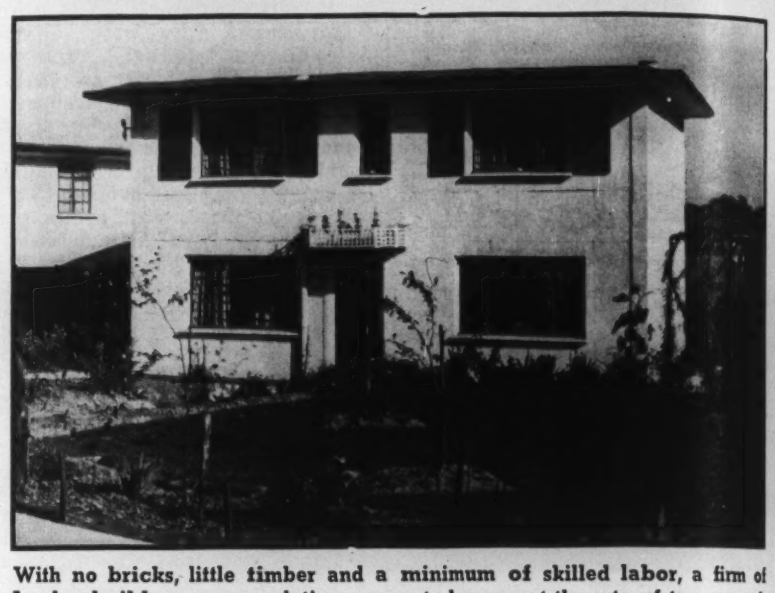
Europe has for a long time been regarded vaguely as an industrial continent. Only in the wartime and postwar period has it been fully realized how little the Continent was developed outside the dominating country, Germany, and, on a smaller scale, France and Belgium-Luxemburg. The future of west Europe is at present the subject of ambitious but somewhat confused planning, in close co-operation with the United States; presumably, its damaged industrial potential will be at least restored.

New Association

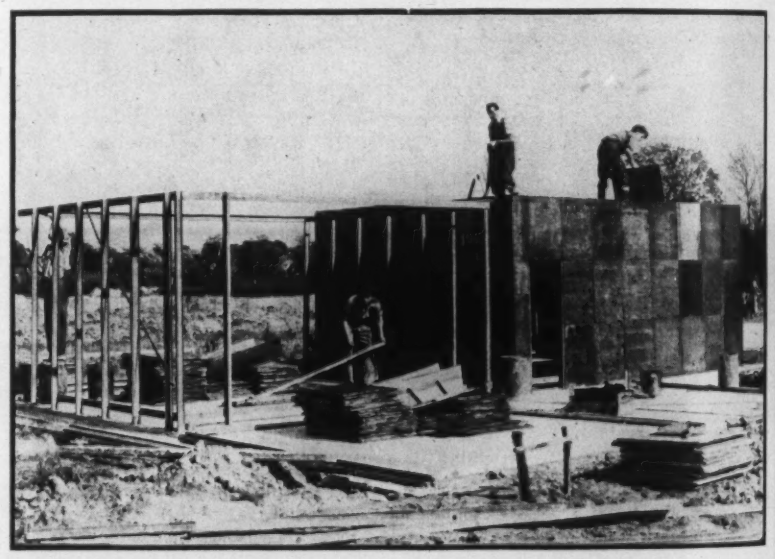
But meanwhile, with no great flourish but steadily and rapidly, there is emerging in east and south-east Europe a new association of countries which seem likely to grow, together, into a new major power within the next few years. There are big resources of coal in postwar Poland, including territories of former east Germany; there is oil in Roumania; there are metals in Yugoslavia; there is well-developed industry, including heavy industry, in Czechoslovakia; there are extensive wheatlands in Hungary to give the group balance; and the Danube and the seaboards of Poland and Yugoslavia provide abundant outlets for the area.

(*Continued on Next Page*)

British Builders Meet Emergency by Greater Use of Concrete



With no bricks, little timber and a minimum of skilled labor, a firm of London builders are completing concrete houses at the rate of two a week (top picture). After drain connections and service pipes have been fixed into a concrete base, steel frame supports and an inner panel are erected against which are placed all components which are to be buried in the



concrete wall (above). Exterior panel is then attached to the steel frame and concrete pumped into space between the two panels (below). Two

days later panels are removed and house is ready for door and window fittings. Production, maintenance costs are low and supplies plentiful.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Business Is "Us", Not "It"

By P. M. RICHARDS

IS IT true that free enterprise is on trial for its life? Or is it rather that "we the people" are in danger of throwing away our freedom?

Recently I read an advertisement in the *Wall Street Journal* headed "Last Chance." It was signed by Walter Weir, president of Walter Weir Inc., which is a big U.S. advertising firm. Mr. Weir's ad (the following is a condensation) said that "Like it or not. American business is facing its last chance to make good. If it fails, it might as well shut up shop; free enterprise can hardly survive another major depression. . . Following the Great Depression, American business found itself definitely in the doghouse. It got out of it, not because of any statesmanship on its part, or of any smart selling of the principles for which it stands, but as a result of its magnificent performance in the war. But it is doubtful that American business will ever again be permitted to roam as freely and widely and handsomely as it once did; its problem from here on is how to maintain its regained but still restricted freedom. For business can all too quickly and easily lose even that restricted freedom if it fails to perform as effectively and successfully as the country at large fervently wishes it to perform in the years ahead. The dog-catcher is just around the corner."

Business Is the People Themselves

Mr. Weir (an advertising gent) goes on to say that "American business—now, while there is still time—must bring itself to speak clearly and forcibly, not in defence of 'free enterprise' or 'private initiative' or 'the profit system,' but to instruct the country in what makes our economy tick and in what alone will keep it ticking." He suggests that advertising be widely used to that end.

I warmly agree with what Mr. Weir says about a greater use of advertising for education. But I think that he makes an important error in speaking, in this connection, of business as if it were a unit with a fence around it. Business is the people themselves, and they, collectively and individually, are responsible for the welfare of business. Just as I was thinking of writing an answer to Mr. Weir, I read in a later issue of the *Wall Street Journal* a letter to the editor from Mr. Irvin Borders, of Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Says Mr. Borders about Mr. Weir's ad: "It, it, it. It who? Business isn't it, Mr. Weir. Business isn't a thing or a package or an entity. It isn't something that can be turned on and off, slapped on the wrist or thrown into jail. 'It' didn't perform magnificently during the war. Business is us. We as individuals performed during the war, some of us magnificently, some of us not so magnificently. . . Business is nothing on earth but individual human beings, singly or in voluntary groups, making a living; creating things, transporting them, adding to their value, buying them from and selling them to each other. . .

"Business isn't facing 'its' last chance; *we* are facing *our* last chance—our last chance to exist as free individuals, our last chance to make what we want to make, live the way we want to live, earn as much or as little as our abilities and aptitudes and desires permit us to earn; keep that which is our own and pass it along to our own children if we wish. I wonder if one of the reasons we have come to such a sad state of human affairs is that we have done too much 'it' thinking and not enough 'us' thinking?. . .

Who's in the Doghouse? The People!

"'It' never enjoyed any 'political and economic advantages' in this country, Mr. Weir; *we* did. 'It' isn't losing them; *we* are. 'It' isn't in the doghouse; the American people are in the doghouse—the farmers, the grocers, the lawyers, the plumbers, the housewives, the motormen, the draftsmen, the bushelmen, the art models. Aren't they *all* business? Business never did 'roam freely and widely and handsomely' —*we* did, when we were a freer people than we are now. And America grew and became great. Business can't 'shut up shop' unless we all do. Business can't provide that education you plead for; it is up to *us* to do it. Us as people, *us* as individuals."

Good for Mr. Borders! Economically speaking, this is the point we need to get into our heads more than any other. Business is us, you and I and all of us. We can't take away from business without taking away from ourselves. We all live, each and every one of us, by rendering some service for which our fellow-men will pay, or rather, which we exchange for some service or product of theirs—no matter whether we're doctors or farmhands or cobblers. We can re-appraise the values we place upon the different goods and services as we like so long as the revaluation does not result in less production and consumption. If it does, we are the losers, all of us —farmers, labor, management and consumers.

(*Continued from Page* 34)

Across the world, in South America, in China, we find only the beginnings of industrialization. But in Argentina a determined plan is already being put into execution, in Brazil the iron and steel industry is the potential base for a fully industrialized state, and over the continent as a whole a transformation is likely to take place within a decade or two. The Indian Union and Pakistan are similarly set on an industrial course, and with their resources of materials and labor-power their development seems obviously overdue. Similarly China, whose internal confusion, however, will hold up progress as long as it persists.

This is possibly the most interesting area of any in the world to watch for long-term development. Primitive in the extreme in many parts, the fertile valleys sustaining huge populations of men and animals dangerously near starvation level, this country has unlimited resources of power and minerals virtually untouched and unlimited resources of labor with which to exploit them. Sooner or later, China must become one of the great industrial countries of the world.

To think along these lines is to appreciate how unrealistic is the yearning for the pre-war pattern of trade. The oft-heard criticism, for instance, that Britain, the first industrial power, is getting left behind in the race with new competitors misses the whole trend of industrial evolution. Britain was the first modern great power only in point of time; it was the first of many countries to become industrialized. The United States is the leading industrial power at present only because others are still in the early phase of development or have not even begun.

As the world's industrial potential is unfolded the relationship between one area and another will be fundamentally changed, and trade which has been vigorous may wither to nothing, while small trade may grow to immense proportions. But one thing is certain: the separate countries are not moving to individual self-sufficiency. These processes require from the "old" countries great quantities of equipment in the initial stages; and, as experience has shown, industrial development, well-advanced, means more international trade, not less.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Cochenour Willans Lower Levels Show Good Values and Widths

By JOHN M. GRANT

AS compared to the two preceding years the fiscal period ending May 31, 1947, was "a rather profitable one" for Cochenour Willans Gold Mines — eight year old producer in the Red Lake area. The labor situation is still a cause for concern, but the net profit for the 12 months, after all write-offs and making provision for taxes, was $242,914, (equal to 8 cents per issued share) as against a net loss of $265,416 in the previous year. The change to parity of the Canadian dollar, which became effective almost at the start of the fiscal year was a hard blow to profits reducing them by over 30 per cent. Production for the year was $995,578 from 62,915 tons, an average recovery of $15.82 per ton and an average daily tonnage of 172.4 tons. Working capital at May 31 was $706,018 as compared with $629,579 the year before. The very extensive development program carried out in the preceding year has proved its worth, W. M. Cochenour, president, states in the annual report, and adds that the further knowledge gained of the difficult ore structure has permitted the successful re-opening of old stopes, from which a considerable tonnage of ore has been drawn.

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The year under review has been one of considerable advance, W. P. Mackle, manager, points out. The intensive development program of proceeding years has placed the mine in a most satisfactory shape and he expresses very serious doubts that such a program could be carried out today with the existing shortage of skilled miners and even if it were possible the cost would be from 10 per cent to 15 per cent higher. On the lowest, or 675-foot level, drifting has been carried out on the 33 ore zone and diamond drilling has proven its downward extension to the 775-foot level, or 100 feet vertically below the bottom level. Values and widths, Mr. Mackle states, remain equally as good as on the upper level. The grade of this orebody has averaged $17.50 for some 27,000 tons on the 475 and 575-foot levels to date. Of the 403,000 tons recovered to date at Cochenour Willans, 360,000 tons or 90 per cent has come from the 375-foot horizon, and many years mining are said to still remain in the No. 1 shaft area alone above that level. Due to the labor situation, no work of any kind has been carried on in the No. 2 shaft area for some eight or nine months, and Mr. Mackle adds that all indications are that this will be as prolific an area of the mine as has been the No. 1 shaft area. It was expected that developments in the No. 2 shaft area would enable a substantial step up in the tonnage, but until such time as the management can be assured of an adequate supply of skilled labor or have sufficient time to train men, the No. 2 shaft will have to remain dormant. The Fluo-Solid Furnace is reported showing a substantial saving in costs over those incurred in shipping concentrates to the Tacoma Smelter at Washington.

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Campbell Red Lake Mines will, it is estimated, need around $2,000,000 to construct a mill and provide working capital, and shareholders are to meet on November 3 to approve proposals in this connection. The plan to be put before the meeting involves the creation of a five-year cumulative 5 per cent income bond issue for a total sum of $1,750,000 and an increase in authorized capitalization from 3,500,000 to 3,750,000 shares. Dome Mines Ltd., which has supplied most of the operating funds to date, has agreed to make a firm commitment for the entire principal amount of the bond, at par, if, as and when funds are called by Campbell's general manager. In consideration for this undertaking, Dome is to receive the right to purchase all or any part of the newly created 250,000 treasury shares, at par, at any time prior to the redemption of the bond. The company has received a net sum of $967,495 through the sale of 2,300,000 treasury shares. At the present time Dome has purchased 2,000,000 shares.

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An increase in production and earnings for the first eight months of 1947 is reported by Lamaque Gold Mines, subsidiary of Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, although still affected by the scarcity of skilled miners. Net profit for the period was equivalent to 11.40 cents per share, as compared with 8.0 cents in the corresponding part of last year. Improved methods and equipment made possible the greater tonnage and corresponding reduction in operating costs, despite a reduced underground force which dropped from 140 men in March to 109 at the end of August. Daily mill tonnage rose from 460 in March to 630 during

(*Continued on Page* 39)

THE EXECUTIVE

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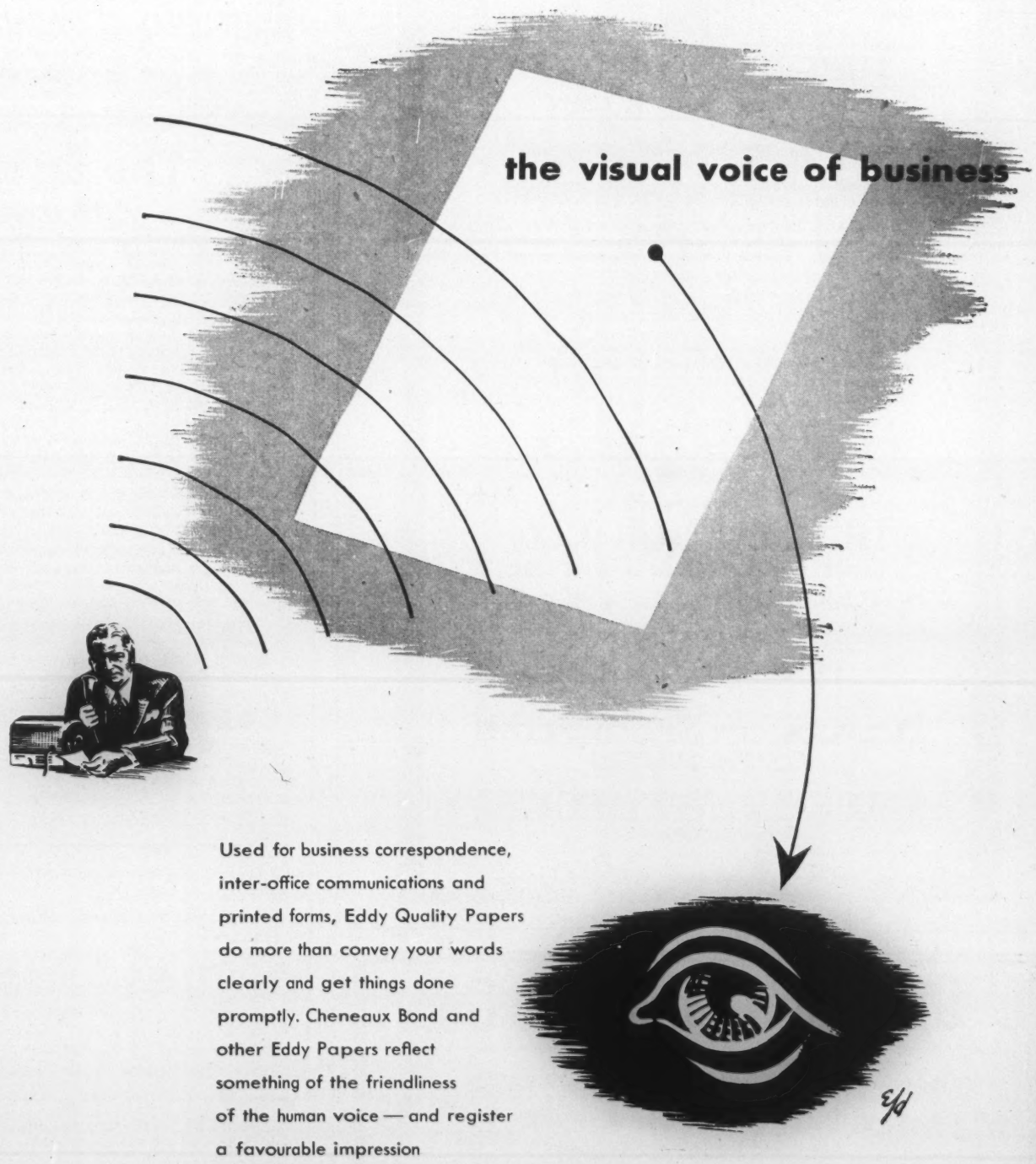

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LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED
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DIVIDEND NO. 37

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on November 15, 1947, to shareholders of record at close of business October 31, 1947.

By order of the Board.
W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer

October 22, 1947.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

D.F.G., Tillsonburg, Ont. — At the present time VICOUR MINES is inactive and I have heard of no plans for the early resumption of a drilling or exploration program at the property in Louvicourt township, Quebec. The directors decided last year to conserve the company's favorable financial position (approximately $110,000 cash, May, 1947) and it was stated at the annual meeting a year ago that consideration would be given to resuming drilling operations at some future date when conditions were more favorable. A magnetometer survey and over 26,000 feet of drilling was completed in the year ended May 31, 1946, but this work failed to outline new ore bodies. Ore reserves indicated by diamond drilling and underground work are estimated at from 350,000 to 500,000 tons averaging around $4.60 per ton. It will be obvious that this grade is marginal, but any upward revision of the gold price would make a decided change in the picture.

F. P. H., Brockville, Ont.—Allan T. Lewis, president of OTTAWA CAR AND AIRCRAFT LTD., says that a cash offer has been received for the plant, for more than 50 years one of Ottawa's largest industries. It is understood the offer amounts to $1,000,000, which would give each shareholder $10 a share and was made by Montreal and Plattsburg, N.Y., interests. The offer has been accepted by the directors and notices have been sent to shareholders. The company, concurrently engaged in making street cars, produced Anson Bombers, machine guns and other material during the Second Great War.

A.T.P., Stratford, Ont.—As you are undoubtedly aware SUNBEAM KIRKLAND GOLD MINES went into bankruptcy in 1941. The property was acquired by Goldbeam Mines which company allotted 220,000 shares to Sunbeam shareholders on the basis of one new for each ten held on release from escrow. Operations of the new company were halted late last year and while some exploration by diamond drill from underground was proposed for this year I have not yet heard of any action in this connection. Goldbeam secured additional ground after taking over the Sunbeam property and commenced a diamond drilling program in 1944. Two new deposits were indicated from which promising gold values were reported and shaft sinking was started the next year to explore the new finds underground. The shaft was put down 500 feet, three levels established and considerable lateral work carried out. Grade however, proved to be much lower than suggested by the drilling and shortage of funds caused suspension of work. As at last report less than 300,000 shares remained

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

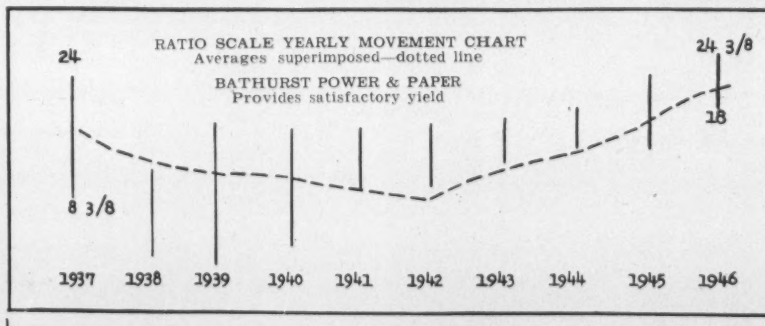
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks — 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments — 2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations — 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

BATHURST POWER AND PAPER CLASS "A"

PRICE 30 Sep. 47	-	$22.00		Averages		Bathurst	
YIELD	-	5.6%	Last 1 month	Unch		Up	12.8%
GROUP	-	"B"	Last 12 months	Down	4.2%	Up	22.2%
RATING	-	Average	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	142.1%
INVESTMENT INDEX	-	87	1946-47 range	Down	23.1%	Down	26.2%



SUMMARY:—In our last analysis of Bathurst Class "A" shares (Dec. '46) it was stated that "while there is nothing to indicate any decided change in the habits of Bathurst 'A' there is attraction in the gradual rise of the Investment Index during the past year which gives hope of better dividends at some future date."

The almost uncanny manner in which a study of the trend of the Investment Index assists the investor is further proved in the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 37½c and a bonus of 12½c recently, for these shares.

As we have pointed out in the past, there is no particular virtue in the Investment Index as such (it is only the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock) but a study of its **trend is** unusually well rewarded. We attempt to note outstanding trends in these analyses.

There seems little need for those who hold Bathurst A to disturb such holdings. The dividend yield at current prices will probably be greater than the 5.6% shown above as this is figured on a basis of only $1.25 annually, whereas it seems likely that future dividends will be $1.50 at least.

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ALUMINIUM LIMITED

COMMON
DIVIDEND

On October 22nd, 1947, a quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share was declared on the Common Shares of this Company payable in Canadian Dollars December 5th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 7th, 1947.

Montreal J. A. DULLEA
October 22nd, 1947 Secretary

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one percent (50c per share) has been declared on the $50 par value Series "A" 4% cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1947, payable January 2, 1948, to shareholders of record December 2, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, October 27, 1947.

unissued, an increase of authorized capitalization or a split in shares would appear necessary before additional funds would be provided. A shaft was put down in another section of the property when Sunbeam had it. Ore reserves in the two areas are estimted at 633,250 tons of an average grade of $9.70 per ton.

S. D., Toronto, Ont.—The capital reorganization plan of the TRUST AND LOAN CO. OF CANADA has been approved by shareholders and steps are now being taken to promote an act of Parliament of Canada to confirm the plan, reports President Greenwood. It is hoped to obtain this authority during the next session of the Canadian Parliament, and that the plan will come into operation some time in the spring of 1948. Under the plan the 4 per cent debenture stock was redeemed at 102 per cent. Interest received in Canada during the year ended March 31, 1947, was lower than in the previous fiscal year, and this is on account of the redemption of mortgages which has been a notable feature in Canada during the past few years.

F.R.T., Nelson, B.C.—Your information on PACIFIC (EASTERN) GOLD MINES is correct. Because of unfavorable labor conditions and excessive costs it was decided to discontinue development on its Bridge River property until conditions become more satisfactory. I understand that half a million dollars has been expended on development over the past two years, with indications of possibilities at greater depth, but as under prevailing conditions it might cost a further $500,000 to carry out investigations at depth it was decided to suspend work for the time being. The property will be kept in good standing. Yes, the work was financed by Noranda Mines and Quebec Gold Corporation and they retain a substantial share interest.

R. T. B., Detroit, Mich.—The Vancouver, B.C. office of Toronto General Trusts Corp. is liquidator for PREMIER GOLD MINING CO. and they advise that the initial distribution of assets, as approved by shareholders last June, will take place within the next three weeks. The first return will consist of 20 cents cash for each share of Premier held, plus 30 shares of Toburn Gold Mines and 25 shares of Silbak Premier Mines for each 100 shares of Premier held. The remaining assets to be distributed later will consist of cash, shares of Saudi Arabia Mining Syndicate and shares of Big Bell Mines.

T. C. D. Outremont, Que. — Net per share on the class A common stock of INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE CORP., LTD., for the first half of 1947 is actually greater than the $1.69 reported. While there were 100,000 A shares issued as at June 30, 1947, 8,003 shares were not fully paid up and the equivalent number of fully paid-up shares is 92,797. In addition the 4½ per cent preferred stock was not outstanding for the full period and actual preferred dividends charged were $53,437. Therefore the amount available for A common dividends was $184,454, equal to $1.99 per share on the equivalent of 92,797 fully paid-up shares.

D.W.T., Montreal, Que. — INTERNATIONAL MINING CORP. is an investment, exploration, development and holding company with mining interests in many countries. For the six months ended June 30, 1947, operations showed a net loss of $277,259. In that period the corporation had income of $20,804 from dividends, interest, royalties, etc. and a profit of $17,179 on sales of securities, while expenses amounted to $89,878. A 100% reserve for the corporation's additional investment of $90,000 in Inland Lead and Zinc Co. during 1947 and for the liability as guarantor of notes payable by Inland Lead and Zinc in the sum of $130,000 was set up. The investment in Colorado Divide Mining Co. was written down by $5,364 to $1,394. The profit of $17,179 on sales of securities represents the difference between the net sales proceeds and the written-down cost of securities sold. On the basis of average original cost (before write-down) this profit would have been $12,603. The net asset value of the 489,973 shares of common stock of the corporation outstanding was $3,916,232 at June 30, as compared with $4,216,263 at December 31, 1946, a decrease of $300,031. This decrease (equivalent to $0.62 per share) results from a decrease of $22,772 in the net unrealized appreciation of the corporation's investment, plus the net loss of $277,259 for the six months ended June 30.

J.H.E., Red Deer, Alta.—A silver property, 50 miles southwest of Port Arthur, in Lybster township, from which prior to 1911 around $500,000 was recovered, was recently optioned by McWILLIAMS - BEARDMORE MINES. The property comprises 20 claims or 800 acres and has been optioned from Silver Mountain Prospecting Syndicate (1946). Included are both the so-called west end mine and the east end mine of the now defunct Silver Mountain Mines Ltd. Eight shafts were put down by the former operators, the deepest of which on the east mine was sunk to 844 feet, and a mile or so of lateral work carried out, mostly down only to the 200-foot horizon. Exploration by McWilliams-Beardmore will consist of some diamond drilling and underground examination of the workings, in particular at the east end where a large tonnage of ore is said to be ready for mining. It was reported recently that entry had been made to the No. 2 adit, lowest level of the east end mine and access was said made with less difficulty than expected. Samples were sent out for assay from what appeared to be an old ore shoot just inside the entrance of the adit.

A. C. L., New Westminster, B.C.—Operations of MacKINNON STRUCTURAL STEEL CO, LTD., for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1947, showed a slight drop in profit from operations, at $83,439, compared with $94,930 the previous year, with total income of $89,912 as against $98,872. There was, however, a sharp reduction in provision for income and profits taxes at $21,600 against $40,000 for 1946, leaving net earnings available for dividends of $42,006 as against $33,985. This balance for 1947 represented $13.46 on the average number of 5 per cent preferred shares outstanding during the year, compared with $10.80 in 1946 and $7.95 in 1945. The balance of $26,400 was equivalent to $1.70 per share of common stock as against $1.18. The volume of operations during the fiscal period did not by any means represent the volume of business available as structural operations were handicapped by a shortage of steel throughout the entire period. Serious strikes last year in primary steel plants cut down the supply to processing plants like MacKinnon. This situation exists throughout North America and there is no indication of early relief. Eventually the demand will be overtaken. Net profits for the year just closed were the highest since the present company became the successor to MacKinnon Steel Corp., Ltd. Net working capital increased from $260,086 to $295,141.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

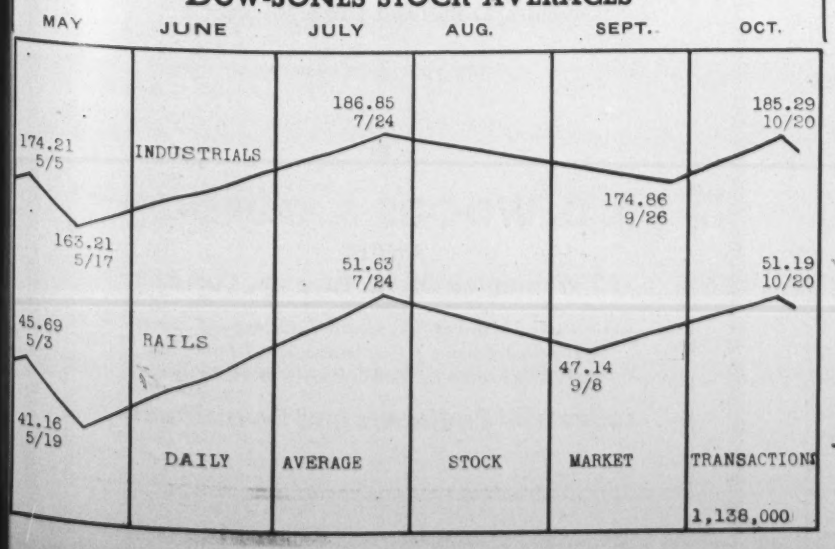
Critical Market Test Ahead!

BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. MARKET TREND (which dominates Canadian prices): While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Ability of both averages at an early date, however, to climb above their February-July 1947 peak levels, as discussed below, would indicate that the primary trend has reversed to an upward direction, thereby designating the period of irregularity as having ended. Testing of the February-July peak levels is now being witnessed, with important implications, as discussed below, if such test is successful.

In moving, during last week, decisively above the narrow trading range, or line formation, that had contained it since mid-August, the market indicated a test of the important February-July rally peaks as in order. This testing movement is now under way. If the test is successful as would be indicated by closes in both the rail and industrial averages—not necessarily on the same day—at or above 54.43 and 187.86, the averages will have confirmed a change in the primary direction as being under way. In such event, some revision, as discussed previously in these columns, in investment policy, by way of addition to present stock holdings, will be in order. Whether the current test as to the primary trend will prove more successful than the test last July at almost identical price levels should be disclosed, pro or con, at an early date. This is for the reason that, where the momentum necessary to carry the averages through primary resistance points is present, little time is generally lost at such points by the market in plowing on to new highs.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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ABOUT INSURANCE

Provisions in Accident and Health Policies of Interest to Buyers

By GEORGE GILBERT

There has been a very substantial increase in recent years in Canada in the sales of insurance policies covering against accident and sickness, which is all to the good, as the larger the volume of this type of insurance protection there is in existence the less reason or need for compulsory health insurance schemes.

As there is a great variety of such policies offered for sale, the individual interested in this form of coverage is often at a loss to know which one to select as most suitable for his requirements. In order to understand the protection afforded, he must first make himself acquainted with the provisions, conditions and limitations contained in the policy he is asked to buy.

SALES of policies covering against both accident and sickness have steadily increased in volume in Canada in recent years, and now substantially exceed the sales of policies covering against accident or sickness only. In 1946 the net premiums on policies combining accident and sickness insurance written in this country by Dominion registered companies amounted to $14,132,417, compared with $12,619,657 in the previous year, while the net premiums written on personal accident policies totalled $4,917,843, compared with $4,202,407 in 1945, and the net premiums written on sickness policies amounted to $4,282,415, compared with $2,966,910 in the previous year.

Thus a total of $23,332,675 was paid by Canadians last year in accident and sickness insurance premiums to Dominion registered companies, which shows an increasing realization on the part of people generally of the fact that injuries and illness cost money, and that protection against their financial effects is required. They know that living costs for the essentials of food, clothing and shelter go on whether or not the head of the family is disabled and put to extra expense by not being able to follow his productive employment.

Provide Necessary Funds

They have also become aware that through accident and sickness insurance, or accident and health insurance policies, as they are now often called, funds may be provided for the payment of medical, hospital and nursing bills, and to meet other economic demands at the time of the insured person's incapacity. No doubt they know of numerous cases where distress of dependents that would undoubtedly have resulted from the incapacity of the family provider has thus been avoided.

As to the social value of this disability coverage, it must be admitted that the possession of it aids in increasing a person's sense of security in a world in which so many are living today under a feeling of insecurity. Without it, the individual, in case of accident or illness resulting in loss of income, must draw upon his savings, borrow with obligation to return principal and interest, or accept money or money's worth without obligation to return. The incapacitated individual is faced with two questions, often hard to answer: (1) How long will this condition last? (2) What is it going to cost me before I am through? The social value to the community of a means which provides an answer to both of these questions is unquestionable. Without such disability protection, the burden of cost in many cases must be borne by the community in the form of public charity, the money coming out of taxes.

As there is a great variety of accident and sickness policies offered for sale by the various companies and associations engaged in the business, the individual purchaser is often at a loss to know which one will best meet his particular requirements for protection and which he can afford to buy. In many cases he takes the one recommended by the insurance salesman who gives him the most convincing sales talk, while in other cases he chooses the one that appears to him to provide the most liberal coverage for the least money.

Standard Policy Good Buy

If he selects what is known as a standard policy issued at standard rates, he will be obtaining good value for his money in the way of disability protection, though the premium may be higher than in the case of other forms of contracts on the market which on their face evidently provide more liberal coverage and at reduced rates. Whatever form of policy he purchases, standard or otherwise, he should take some pains to make sure that he understands the extent of the coverage provided and the terms and conditions to be complied with, so that he will not be under any misapprehension when the time comes to collect a claim under his policy.

In the first place he should read carefully the insuring clause, which states the purpose of the policy, is expressed in terms which apply to every benefit promise in the policy, and specifies how the loss insured against must occur if benefits are to be paid. In a policy covering accidents only, the insuring clause usually states that the policy insures against loss resulting, directly and independently of all other causes, from bodily injuries sustained during the term of the policy and effected solely through accidental means, subject to the provisions, conditions and limitations contained in the policy.

In a policy covering against sickness only, the insuring clause usually states that the policy insures against loss resulting, directly and independently of all other causes, from disease contracted during the term of policy, subject to the provisions, conditions and limitations contained in the policy.

What Insured Should Know

In a policy covering against both accident and sickness, the insuring clause usually states, with respect to the accident coverage, that the policy insures against loss resulting directly and independently of all other causes from bodily injuries sustained during the term of the policy and effected solely through accidental means, subject to the provisions, conditions and limitations contained in the policy; and, with respect to the sickness coverage, that the policy insures against loss resulting directly and independently of all other causes from disease contracted during the term of the policy, subject to the provisions, conditions and limitations contained in the policy.

It will be noted that in each of these three types of policy, whether insuring against accident only, or against sickness only, or against both accident and sickness, the coverage provided under the insuring clause is "subject to the provisions, conditions and limitations contained in the policy," so that in order to understand the extent to which he is covered or is not covered, the policyholder must ascertain what these "provisions, conditions and limitations" are and this necessitates a careful perusal of the whole policy and of the application form on which the policy is based.

Not all of those who take out accident, or sickness, or accident and sickness policies realize the importance of answering correctly the questions in the application form. It is the part of wisdom for the applicant to make sure that the answers are right and not to depend upon anyone else to do this chore for him, as the validity of a claim he may make in the future may hinge upon whether the answers to the questions in the application form were substantially correct or not.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I am considering taking out a health and accident policy with the Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation, with an office at

DEPENDABLE FIRE INSURANCE
Everywhere
in cities large and small, the owners of good properties select NORTHWESTERN protection and service.
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APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Eastern Canadian Department, Imperial Building, Hamilton, Ont.
Western Canadian Department, Randall Building, Vancouver, B.C.

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NOTICE
is hereby given that the Security National Insurance Company has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C 1107, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.
J. H. RIDDEL, Manager Director

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited
B C DAHLMANN, Res. Vice-Pres., Concourse Bldg., Toronto, Elgin 3355
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Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY
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Sixty-Eight Yonge St. TORONTO 1
E. S. HEATON, Assistant Manager
Our agents represent the one who pays the premium and the one who pays the loss
Agencies and provincial management offices from coast to coast and in Newfoundland.

Anyone who has ever suffered a serious accident will tell you that accidents happen fast—but can take years to recover from, physically and financially. Medical science can aid physical recovery. But financial recovery?

Continental Casualty Company has many low cost plans that are designed to protect you and your family against the financial stress that usually accompanies unexpected physical disability. These plans provide an income for every day you're confined by sickness or accident, whether your disability lasts a day, a year, or even for life. They provide hospital care. They provide generous surgical-medical allowances. And they are available for as little as a few cents a week. Enquire about them today.

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HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: *Federal Building, Toronto*
R. D. BEDOLFE, *Canadian General Manager*
ROSS D. HEINS, *Assistant General Manager*
CANADA'S NO. 1 ACCIDENT and SICKNESS Company

J. K. BRUMELL, whose appointment as general sales manager of Investors Syndicate of Canada Limited has been announced by Mr. T. O. Peterson, president.

Joining the company's sales staff in 1939 Mr. Brumell was promoted a year later to divisional manager in Toronto. He is well known in banking and financial circles in Eastern Canada having had more than seventeen years association with the investment business.

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G. P. Clarkson • D. M. Turnbull • B. H. Rieger
Industrial Engineers and Consultants

120 King St. East, Hamilton. Knowing that this is a comparatively new company, I would appreciate if you would kindly let me have some information as to its financial background and what reserves it has on hand, also that possibilities it has for the future.

—M.E.M., Hamilton, Ont.

Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corporation, with head office at Waterloo, Ont, and a branch office in Hamilton, was incorporated under a private Act of the Dominion Parliament, assented to Dec. 18, 1945. Its authorized capital is $500,000, of which $104,400 was paid up at the end of 1946. It is regularly licensed to transact the business of accident and sickness insurance. At Dec. 31, 1946, its total assets were $131,508, made up of: Bonds and debentures, $125,476; cash, $4,504; interest, etc. accrued, $1,193; agents' balances, $335. Its total liabilities except capital were $35,702, made up of: Reserve for unsettled claims, $2,638; reserve for unearned premiums, $28,-760; sundry, $4,414. There was thus a surplus as regards policyholders of $95,806. Income in 1946 amounted to $103,565 and consisted of net premiums written, $93,143, and interest and dividends, $10,422. Expenditure in 1946 totalled $83,510, made up as follows: net claims incurred, $5,016; taxes, $2,013; commissions and brokerage, $32,502; general expenses. Comparing the amount of the surplus as regards policyholders, $95,-806, with the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability, $28,650, it will be seen that the company occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. The company is safe to insure with and all claims are readily collectable.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

August and averaged 538 for the eight months as against 433 in the like period of 1946. Gross production was $1,192,139 as against $966,830 in the first eight months last year.

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With further results available from the deeper drilling of the "C" anomaly at the Lynn Lake property of Sherritt Gordon Mines there are stated to be indications pointing to the possibility of a lower "C" orebody similar to the occurence of the lower "A" orebody. Diamond drill hole 230 from 1,044 feet to 1,144 feet averaged 1.33 per cent nickel and .54 per cent copper. The upper portion of this hole was drilled in July and as previously reported gave ore intersections as follows: from 71 to 75 feet 1.70 per cent nickel and .47 per cent copper and from 122.6 to 142 feet ran 1.64 per cent nickel and .55 per cent copper. Recently a larger drill was put back on this hole to test the ore area at depth and officials are quite pleased with the development and believe there is a probability that, like "A" orebody, 400 feet to the south, there is a lower orebody of much better grade than the upper section. Hole 231, 100 feet to the west, for a core length of 391 feet, from 679 to 1,070 feet, shows nickel-copper mineralization. Two other holes, 100 feet to the south and 100 feet to the north, are now being drilled. The upper "C" orebody has now close to 1,000,000 tons of low grade concentrating ore.

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Net profit of $141,017, equal to 4,28 cents per share, is reported by Sylvanite Gold Mines, in the Kirkland Lake area, for the first half of the current year. While comparable figures for the like period of 1946 are not available, the net returns for the whole of last year amounted to $354,668, or 10.7 cents per share. Production for the first six months this year was $803.-928.

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A test shaft to a probable depth of 1,500 feet is planned by Bordulac Mines on its property in Dasserat township (the original Russian Kid claims) just east of the Ontario-Quebec boundary. A program of surface work has been carried out during the past year and it is proposed to open one level at the 125-foot horizon and to first drift along the vein for the 450 feet of ore length indicated by surface sampling. The intention then is explore the area west and south from underground. Large portions of the Bordulac property have yet to be explored, particularly to the east. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares of which 1,784,000 have been issued. Sales of unissued stock are expected to provide sufficient funds to carry out the development program.

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University mining students who spent their summer doing practical mine work, not only helped out during dfficult operating conditions, but their interest in mine problems and desire to go underground and relieve holidaying miners has been much appreciated and praised by the mine operators. In the annual report of Cochenour Willans Gold Mines, Red Lake area, W. P. Markle, manager, states, "I would like to refer to the students of whom we have had some 18 to 20 employed. Without exception they have proven to be of exceptional calibre, steady and industrious and in a few weeks some have taken over a machine and done remarkably well. A large percentage of the students are ex-service men."

Rolph R. Corson, President of the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada announces the appointment, effective September 1, of Secretary L. T. Gregg to the position of general manager. Mr. Gregg will add to his duties as secretary the responsibilities being relinquished by Executive Vice President James P. Byrne, whose request to be relieved of the burdens of active service was prompted by a need for rest.

At the same time the Company appointed as assistant general manager Mr. L. J. Wilkinson, now manager of its branch office at Montreal. Mr. C. A. Laverty will become chief engineer, being advanced to that position after serving as assistant chief inspector at Montreal.

"Paper Making", drawn by Will Ogilvie, M.B.E., from his original painting for the Pulp and Paper Industry.

CURRENCY OF CIVILIZATION

Paper is the currency of civilization. The extent of its use measures the stature of a nation. Per capita consumption on this continent is the highest in the world. The value of paper and paperboard used in Canada approximates the value of the country's annual gold production.

But the pulp and paper industry does more than maintain this major domestic trade. It is the largest paper exporter in the world. Canadian newsprint output, five times that of any other country, accounts for three-fifths of the world's production. Pulp and paper brings home more export dollars than any other Canadian product.

As the mill wheels turn, they roll out pulp, paper, and paperboard to the extent of almost half a billion dollars annually. No other single industry creates as much wealth for Canada.

The mills, small and large, have succeeded in building this great Canadian trade because they are modern and intelligent in their forest operations, in their manufacturing methods, and in their relationships with the 220,000 Canadians who draw pay from this great industry.

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Soviet Oil Production Suffers Grave Slump

By CLIFFORD HULME

Before the war the Baku area yielded nearly 70 per cent of Russia's annual crude oil. But today there is a grave slump in its output. A Soviet petroleum expert writing in the official Soviet document, Planavoya Khozyaistvo says that the slow recovery is caused by waste and inefficiency. Another reason is that of allowing prospecting to lag behind new construction.

The Baku Oil Trust blames it on the shortage of material and equipment. Soviet factories are sending equipment, originally meant for importation, to the Baku Oil Trust but they are failing to meet requirements.

A GRAVE output slump in Russia's vast Baku oilfield is admitted in an official Soviet document now in the hands of the United States' Commerce Department. The reasons given for the slump are waste and inefficiency.

Coveted by the late unlamented Nazis and almost clutched by them in their drive to the foothills of the Caucasus before the disaster of Stalingrad forced them to pull back, the Baku area yielded nearly 70 per cent of Russia's annual crude oil total prior to the war.

In round figures, Baku's pre-war contribution to the U.S.S.R.'s yearly output of crude oil was 21,000,000 tons. In 1945 Baku's share, it is calculated, was only 11,400,000 tons. And last year, 1946, while the Soviet oil industry as a whole increased its output 12 per cent, the increase in South Russia and particularly at Baku was "negligible."

The authority for this statement is a noted Soviet petroleum economist writing in issue No. 1 of the 1947 *Planavoya Khozyaistvo*, official journal of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic's State Planning Commission.

According to this economist, this slow recovery can be attributed less to the impact of the events of World War II than to long-standing technical defects.

One Main Fault

One main fault cited by him is that prospecting has always lagged behind new construction. Before the war drilling done in prospecting was 20 per cent of total drilling, though experience had shown that this was much too low for Baku. Even now plans for survey drilling are not being fulfilled. The 1945 plan was only 65 per cent completed, and the plan for last year was only 67 per cent completed.

Shortage of materials and equipment is to blame for all this, the Baku Oil Trust maintains. But the Soviet expert who writes in *Planavoya Khozyaisto* accuses the Trust, which operates the Baku industry, of failing to make use of the resources in its area. For instance, drills have been idle while 3,000,000 tons of ground magnetite sand (a satisfactory substitute for barytes) have piled up at a Baku milling works. Speed of survey drilling per month per machine in 1945 was 682½ feet, but last year it dropped to 598 feet. Another reason given for low output in Baku is excessive reliance on the cheap but wasteful natural-pressure method of bringing up oil.

By this method pressure falls rapidly, the period of flow is short—and the output decline is rapid. More oil could be forced up by pumping gas or water into the stratum. Furthermore, he charges that secondary methods of recovery are not used. As a consequence more than half the reserves remain in the ground, and thousands of wells decline in yield much earlier than they would with efficient methods.

The Russian expert illustrates the "injudicious exploitation" of the Baku fields with impressive figures. He points out that though in 1935 output from new wells totalled 5,600,000 tons plus 1,100,000 tons from idle wells restored, total output from both new and old wells rose by a mere 158,000 tons over 1934. In 1939 new and restored wells gave 4,400,000 tons, yet the total yield in the area fell by 558,000 tons. In 1940 new and restored wells gave 4,600,000 tons, yet total output was up only 628,000 tons.

The Baku Trust, says the analyst, is not fulfilling the plan for restoring old wells to use. In 1945 it reached only 58.7 per cent of its target, and last year 64.2 per cent of its target. The actual number of wells restored last year was less than in 1945.

The article also refers to the inadequate technicological level which prevailed in Soviet production of equipment for the petroleum industry (and particularly for refineries) before the war.

The writer is critical of the slow development in this sphere. Admittedly Soviet factories are now making some equipment which was formerly imported but in his view, they are failing to meet requirements.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 241

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Monday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1947.

By order of the Board.
JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., October 21, 1947.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 338

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st October, 1947.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, 119 St. James Street West, Montreal on MONDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.

The chair to be taken at 11.30 o'clock A.M.

By Order of the Board.
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 21st October, 1947.

"They're the talk of the coffee stops!"

"Try that seat, Jack. Man, what comfort! It's fully adjustable—and look at all the room, too! It's a driver's dream!"
"Take a look at that cab! All one piece. Not a rivet or bolt! The new windshield and windows give 22% more visibility!"
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